OCTOBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3044.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1788.

FOR SALE, BY

William Adcock,

At the south-east corner of Second and Market-streets,

A Quantity of Bleached Linens,

The Manufacture of this Country.

A large Assortment of DRY GOODS, as usual.

Also sundry LOTS on Lombard-street, beginning at Eleventh-street, to be Let on Ground-rent.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

At the Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 12th day of November next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, will be Sold to the highest bidder, the following property, late belonging to William Pollard, Esquire.

No. 1. CALLED Long Meadows. A tract of land lying in late Bedford, now Huntingdon county; granted to Richard Mongle upon application, surveyed the 19th day of October, 1775; containing 193 acres and allowance, of which 60 or 80 acres are a fine bottom. On the premises there is a small log house and barn, five acres of meadow and ten acres of upland cleared, and some apple-trees planted. It is situate between the Shade and Black Log mountains, and well watered by a small creek running through the middle of the tract: Is distant three miles from Cluggage's mill, about eight miles from a landing on Juniata, at the mouth of Aughwick creek, 160 miles from this city, and 50 from the town of Carlisle; is well timbered with oak, hickory, sugar-maple, &c.

2. Long Edge. A tract of patented land, adjoining the above to the northward; containing 388¾ acres; is much the same kind of land, and unimproved.

3. Moore Hill. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 2. to the northward; containing 380 acres and 103 perches, of which there are 22 acres of meadow and 7 acres of upland cleared; one good log stable, and one old one on the premises. The land is much like No. 2.

4. A tract of land adjoining No. 3, to the northward, granted to James Dalton on location, and surveyed the day of 17 ; containing 302 acres and 28 perches; is improved, and much the same kind of land as the above described.

5. Long Pipe. A tract of patented land adjoining No. 4, to the northward; containing 260 acres and 122 perches, of which there are 25 acres of meadow and from 65 to 70 acres of upland cleared. On the premises there is a log house 50 by 20 feet, not quite finished, a log barn 70 by 35 or 40 feet, about 16 acres are grubbed, and the trees deadened, in order to make meadow, a number of apple and peach trees planted.

6. Ravend. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 5, to the northward; containing 303 acres and 48 perches, and much the same kind of land; is unimproved, and about four miles from the landing on Juniata.

7. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 6, to the northward; containing 184 acres and 122 perches; is unimproved.

The foregoing tracts have been occupied as one farm for a number of years.

8. A valuable body of land, containing 31000 acres, situate, lying and being in the county of Jefferson, on the north side of Green or Buffaloe river, in the state of Virginia, surveyed for and patented to William Pollard, by virtue of sundry Treasury warrants, entered the 16th day of March, 1784. This tract is nearly a square, said to abound with timber, and to be plentifully supplied with water from streams which pass through it and fall into Buffaloe river---a plan whereof may be seen at the place of sale. Captain Thomas Hutchins, Geographer-General to the United States, gives the following representation of Buffaloe river, in his topographical description of Virginia, &c. "Buffaloe river falls into the Ohio on the eastern side of it, at the distance of 925 miles from Fort Pitt. It is a very considerable branch of the Ohio, is 200 yards wide, navigable upwards of 150 miles for batteaus and barges of 30 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 3 feet deep, carrying about 7 tons, and can be navigated much farther by large canoes. The stream is moderate; the lands on both sides of this river are of a most luxuriant quality for the production of hemp, flax, wheat, tobacco, &c. They are covered with a great variety of lofty and useful timber, as oak, hickory, mulberry, elm, &c. Several persons who have ascended this river say, that salt springs, coal, lime and free-stone, &c. are to be found in a variety of places."

9. An undivided ninth part of 90000 acres of land, situate in the county of Lincoln, on the waters of Cumberland river, and about three or four miles therefrom, on the north side, in the state of Virginia; was surveyed the 30th August, 1785, and patented to Doctor Thomas Say.

10. A tract of patented land, in Harrison county, state of Virginia, lying on Hughes's river; was surveyed and patented by virtue of a land-office and treasury warrant No. 18308, containing 1500 acres.

11. A tract of cripple and cedar swamp, containing 63 acres, situate on Squacum creek, county of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey. A Sheriff's deed, dated the 25th of May 1770, is held for this tract.

12. The life-estate of William Pollard to one half of a lot of ground, containing in breadth north and south on Front-street continued in the Northern-Liberties 88 feet, and in depth east and west 149 feet; bounded eastward by Front-street, northward, westward and southward by ground late of Thomas Green; is commonly known by the name of the Sugar-house lot.

Any person desirous of further information may apply to the subscriber, who will attend at the place of sale.

ROBERT RALSTON, Assignee, &c.

At the same time and place will be sold, some Pennsylvania Certificates, Continental Certificates and Facilities. R. R.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1788.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of *Lawrence Vaunce*, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those who are indebted, are requested to make immediate payment. †

SAMUEL GAFF, Administrator.

Southwark, September 11, 1788.

A STRAY HORSE was taken up the 27th inst. by the subscriber, living at the upper end of Germantown. He is black with a white streak down his face, no shoes, about 14 or 15 hands high, has a swelling on his near fore leg. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. ‡ ZACH. NIEMAN.

Germantown, August 30, 1788.

Public Notice is hereby given

To the FREEMEN *of the city and county of Philadelphia*,

THAT a GENERAL ELECTION is to be held for the city and county aforesaid, on *Tuesday*, the 14th day of October next, at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, where the freemen of the district of Southwark and of the townships of the Northern-Liberties, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Blockley and Kingsessing, are also to hold their elections. The freemen of the townships of Germantown, Roxborough and Bristol, are to hold their elections at the Union School-house in Germantown; and the freemen of the other townships in said county are to hold their elections at the house of Jacob Benner, in Bustletown, in the township of Lower-Dublin. The Judges, Inspectors, &c. for the present year, to be chosen according to the directions of the late act to regulate the general elections, and the returns to be made as usual. The elections to be opened between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and one in the afternoon---At which places the electors of the city and county are to chuse---

One Counsellor for the city and one for the county,
Two persons for Sheriffs,
Two for Coroners,
One Commissioner for the county,
Five Representatives for the city, and
Five Representatives for the county, in General Assembly,
Two Commissioners for the streets, and
Two Wardens for the city---

And the Constables of the city and county are requested to hold their elections in their respective wards and townships, on Saturday, the 11th day of October next, to elect Township and Ward Assessors and Inspectors, to attend at the said general election, at the State-house aforesaid.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1788.

THE subscribers to the DEBATES of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania are most respectfully informed, that the Editor has reduced the annual subscription in future, from ONE GUINEA to THREE DOLLARS, or ONE DOLLAR each session---And it is with the greatest pleasure he takes this opportunity to express his gratitude to those Gentlemen, who, by their generous patronage and support, have enabled him to make so great a reduction in the price of this useful work. Subscribers will be regularly supplied every morning with a half sheet.

Every exertion shall be made to keep pace with the House.

Added to these advantages, the Editor has enlarged the sphere of circulation for this publication by delivering them in numbers every market day, price 9d. As each number will contain three half sheets, it reduces the price to that of newspapers of the same size.

The numbers may be had at the Book Stores of Messrs. J. James, T. Seddon, T. Dobson, W. Young, Rice and Co. Hall and Sellers, Pritchard and Hall, W. Woodhouse, and J. Cruckshank.

*** A few of the First, Second and Third Volumes of this work to be had complete. Also, the Debates of the late Convention, of T. Seddon, Market-street, who will likewise receive subscriptions for this work. *Sept.* 30, 1788.

For Public SALE,

On SATURDAY, the 4th of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises,

TWO valuable plantations in Montgomery county, and township of Norriton, viz. No. 1. Containing 181 acres, whereon William Bull, late deceased, lived, there are on the premises a large commodious stone dwelling-house and kitchen, a large stone barn with convenient stables, and other necessary out-houses, a stone spring-house over a never failing spring of water near the door, a large apple orchard of excellent fruit, near 20 acres of meadow, the greatest part of which is watered, a considerable quantity more may be made with the advantage of the water, a large portion of woodland. The ploughland is of an excellent quality, and under good fence. This plantation lies near the Reading road, two miles from Norriton, and 20 from Philadelphia.

No. 2. Containing 137 acres, adjoining the river Schuylkill, and near the above place; there is on this place a log house and barn, the ploughland is good, near 80 acres of excellent woodland, there is three acres of meadow, with the advantage of water to make a very considerable quantity more. This plantation has the advantage of a shad fishery, supposed superior to any on the Schuylkill for many miles. Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may know the terms by applying to the Executors.

All persons having demands against the estate of the said *William Bull*, deceased, are requested to bring them in for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are likewise desired to make payment, to HENRY PAWLING, jun. near the premises, and JAMES LITTLE, Hackets-town, New-Jersey, Executors.

Norriton, September 11, 1788. †

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for *Trustees* and *Treasurer* for the Mutual Assurance Company for insuring houses from loss by fire, will be held at the City Court-house, on Monday, the 6th day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, where the members are particularly requested to attend, as several matters of importance respecting said company will be laid before them.

By Order of the Trustees,

JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

Isaac Franks, Broker,

HAS *removed* his OFFICE, from the north side of Market-street, to the south side, nearly opposite, and between Front and Second-streets, at the upper corner of Letitiæ Court---where he continues to transact every branch of business as a Broker, with fidelity, care and dispatch.

September 19th, 1788.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS some evil-minded person has propagated a scandalous report of the subscriber, at Fair-hill, on Germantown road, viz. "that about four weeks ago he shot a boy in one of his apple-trees," which is entirely false and without the least foundation. He hereby offers the above reward to any person who will discover the Author of the above report, so as he may be prosecuted to conviction.

Sept. 17, 1788. ¶ JOHN HOE.

India Sales.

The Cargo of TEAS,

Imported in the ship ALLIANCE, *Thomas Reed*, Esq; Commander, from Canton, in China---consisting of

Hyson, Souchong, Singlo & Boheas,

Will be SOLD by public AUCTION,

At the stores of Messrs. I. Hazlehurst, & Co. *in this city*,

On FRIDAY, the 3d instant,

At nine o'clock in the forenoon---And will be continued on *Friday* in every succeeding week, until the whole is sold.

The Teas are fresh, and the qualities the same as those purchased this season by the Factors of the British East-India Company.

The purchasers at these sales must pay the cash before the goods are taken away, or give notes, payable in 45 to 60 days, drawn or indorsed to the satisfaction of the owners, and paying the discount thereon. JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1788.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A VALUABLE Plantation, lying in Allen township, Northampton county, containing 272 acres of deeded land, whereof 150 acres are yet woodland. Thereon is 16 acres of well watered meadow and more may be made, 30 acres of winter grain sowed in the ground, a Grist and Saw-mill, on a branch of Manakesy creek, running through said land, also three dwelling Houses, by each of them is a spring, a Barn, Stables and Tan-yard, two good orchards of 520 bearing apple trees. This Plantation lies in a well inhabited neighbourhood, on two public crossing roads, fit for a store or tavern, 10 miles from Easton, 8 from Bethlehem, and 4 from Nazareth. Any person inclinable to purchase the same, may apply for terms, which shall be reasonable, to the subscriber, living on the premises.

September 20, 1788. ‡ JESSE JONES.

Bucks County, September 16, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 7th of October next, at the house of Michael Stoneback, in Haycock township, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the one equal undivided half part of a Messuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, situate in Haycock township aforesaid; bounded by lands of John Stokes, John Bysher, Josiah Dennis and others, containing about ninety-six acres. Taken in execution as the property of Francis M'Henry, and to be sold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks County, September 16, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 8th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Christian Wikel, in Rockhill township; a Tract of Land, situate in Rockhill township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Nicholas Fisher, Henry Fretts, Thomas Maybury, sen. and others; containing about 250 acres, chiefly woodland, well timbered. Taken in execution, as the property of Thomas Maybury, jun. and to be sold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newton, September 16, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 10th of October next, at the house of Hugh Morton, in Falls township, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Messuage, Plantation and Tract of highly improved Land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of John Burrows, land late of Michael Hutchinson and others, containing 150 acres, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of John Wood, and to be sold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court house, in Newton, on Friday, the 10th of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a large elegant Stone Dwelling-house, Stables and two Lots of Ground, situate in Newton aforesaid, with a highly improved garden, &c. Taken in execution as late the property of Anthony Siddons, deceased, and to be sold, by

Sept. 16, 1788. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 11th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Falls township, bounded by lands of Joseph Merrick, Robert Lucas and others, containing 54 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Mahlon Purcell, and to be sold, by

Sept. 16, 1788. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the house of the subscriber, living in Bristol township, Bucks county, State of Pennsylvania, the night of the 5th instant, a Pinchbeck WATCH, maker's name WILLIAM CLATON, London, No. 2631, with a flat link chain and a straight key battered at the end to suit the Watch, had a dent on the outside case if examined, an old fashioned seal with the stone out. Whoever secures the thief and WATCH, so that the owner may get it again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the WATCH.

Sept. 10, 1788. ¶ MATTHEW RUE.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Mustard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at said Store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets. And also continues to give the highest price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1788. c 3 m

TO BE SOLD,

The time of a Dutch Servant Boy,

Who has upwards of three years to serve. Enquire of the Printers,

INLAND NAVIGATION,

NEXT to roads, is an object of the greateſt conſequence to the improvement of a country. A ſlight obſervation of the face of America, as depictured on a map, is ſufficient to convince every man that infinite advantages are to be derived from it. If we are to take the Indian trade from Great-Britain, the ſtates of Virginia, Pennſylvania and New-York muſt exert themſelves to improve their reſpective inland navigations. If we are to eſtabliſh manufactures in Philadelphia, we muſt improve our Delaware, Lehigh and Schuylkill, that proviſions, coal, iron, flax, hemp, woods, &c. may be procured into our market, with eaſe and cheapneſs, from the immenſe tracts which they water. A canal between the Swetara and Tulpehocken, to join the waters of Suſquehanna and the Schuylkill, would be productive of infinite advantages to the farmers and landholders on the various branches of the wide ſpreading Suſquehanna. This is one of the greateſt objects that can employ the wiſdom of the legiſlature. The purpoſe of the preſent paper is, not only to draw the attention of the government and people of Pennſylvania, and indeed of the ſeveral ſtates, to the importance of inland navigation, but to ſuggeſt a few hints for a plan of operation, which will be found to apply equally well to every river in Pennſylvania, and in the United States. The great difficulty in theſe undertakings is to compaſs the funds, and in order to effect that neceſſary point, a concert among the individuals who are concerned, and thoſe public ſpirited perſons which are happily to be found among us, will prove the beſt means. The countenance and aid of government muſt of courſe be ſolicited. After theſe general remarks, the following ſketch of a plan (which, as before obſerved, will apply in the improvement of any river in the union) is ſubmitted to the government and people of Pennſylvania. It will be exemplified in the caſe of the river Delaware, as of great conſequence to our commerce, both foreign and domeſtic, as well as our agriculture.

1ſt. It is propoſed, that an eſtimate be made of the expence of improving the navigation of the river Delaware up to the north eaſt corner of the ſtate. We will ſuppoſe this to be 12,000 dollars, which, from ſome very valuable documents, is conſidered as about the probable expence.

2dly. Let a ſubſcription in moderate ſhares, (of £ 10 each for example) be opened to all landholders and others in New-Jerſey, New-York and Pennſylvania (many in each ſtate being concerned in lands on the waters of Delaware) for the purpoſe of raiſing this fund, or ſuch part thereof as may be neceſſary to commence improvements to an uſeful extent.

3dly. Let thoſe who ſhall ſubſcribe be incorporated by the legiſlatures of New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania, thoſe two ſtates having the juriſdiction of the two ſhores for a very great length.

4thly. Let the corporation be entitled to receive of all boats, rafts, &c. a moderate and limited toll, a part of which ſhall be applied to pay the intereſt of the ſubſcriptions, and a ſmall compenſation for the trouble of doing the buſineſs; eight per cent. for example on the ſum ſubſcribed, the lawful intereſt of Jerſey being ſeven per cent. and let the ſurplus be applied as a ſinking fund, to pay off by degrees the ſeveral ſubſcriptions.

5thly. When the whole ſum ſhall be diſcharged, the toll to ceaſe, and the corporation to expire.

In addition to this, it may be well to conſider the propriety of continuing the toll juſt ſo long as to raiſe a ſum to be placed at intereſt in ſecurities, for the purpoſe of keeping the improvements in conſtant repair.

There can be little doubt but every farmer and landholder on or near the river would lend his ſpare money to ſuch a purpoſe. 'Tis probable alſo that the owners of wharves, lots and houſes in the city would lend their aſſiſtance, for it would tend exceedingly to enhance the value of their eſtates. Public ſpirited men would alſo give their aid to a plan of ſuch extenſive utility—and if the allowance were eight per cent. and the perſons employed were would of known judgment, prudence and integrity, monied men be induced to put out their caſh upon ſo beneficial and uſeful a plan.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

An Oration *on the effects of Spirituous*

Liquors upon the Human Body, and upon Society, intended to have been delivered at a late Commencement.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

THE buſineſs of the day is near a cloſe. On me is devolved the pleaſing taſk of expreſſing the gratitude, and the painful one of expreſſing the grief of my beloved claſſmates, upon our ſeparation from this college, and from each other. The minutes before us are precious, for they are the laſt we ſhall ever ſpend together on this ſide the grave.

Impreſſed with the importance of theſe reflections, I have endeavoured to ſelect a ſubject for my oration, which, though unknown as a topic of academical diſcuſſion, will notwithſtanding, I hope, afford ſome uſeful conſiderations, and (if handled properly) cannot fail of commanding the attention of this reſpectable auditory. The ſubject I allude to has often been diſcuſſed in the pulpit---It has been the theme of patriots in different countries---and even philoſophers and phyſicians have lately added their zeal and knowledge to the authority of the divine and the patriot, in throwing light upon it. The ſubject I allude to is SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS. To join in the general teſtimony of virtue and reaſon againſt theſe inſtruments of deſtruction at the preſent juncture cannot be improper among the ſons of ſcience, nor foreign to the dignity of this day's entertainment. We have learned but little, if we have yet to learn, that nothing is incompatible with the honor of our college, that is calculated to advance the happineſs of individuals, and the intereſts of ſociety.

In my remarks upon ſpirituous liquors, I ſhall firſt ſpeak of their origin, and then deſcribe their effects upon health, morals and property, and upon domeſtic happineſs, and civil government.

It appears from hiſtory, that diſtilled ſpirits were originally uſed only in medicine. They were therefore preſcribed by phyſicians, and ſold only by the apothecary. By degrees they were introduced into uſe as a drink, but for many centuries they were confined only to ſavages and barbarous nations.

1. In order to demonſtrate the effects of ſpirituous liquors upon health, permit me to requeſt, my reſpectable auditors, that you would accompany me to an hoſpital. Behold! in yonder ward a number of patients, confined by a long train of incurable diſeaſes. See the trembling hand of one who attempts to raiſe a cup to his head. Behold the limping gait of another. Hear the groans of a third, torn with the anguiſh of the cholic. See the yellow countenance, and the ſwelled limbs and bowels of a fourth. Hear the ſnoaring of a fifth, in a fit of the apoplexy, and behold the convulſive agonies of a ſixth---All theſe terrible complaints are the effects of ſpirituous liquors upon the body. But let us proceed from the ward we have contemplated, to the cells of the hoſpital, the uſual receptable of patients deprived of their reaſon. Hark! the rattling of thoſe chains! what ſounds do I hear? They are too awful to be repeated. But let us look thro' the hole in the door of his apartment. Ah! what do I ſee? His eyes diſcharge fire. His hair riſes perpendicular upon his head. His tangled beard conceals his neck and part of his breaſt. He gnaſhes his teeth, and tries in vain to tear his fleſh from his bones. But whence this ſhocking ſpectacle? What dreadful cataſtrophe has dethroned his reaſon, and converted this man---made originally in the image of God, into a beaſt of prey. I anſwer, nothing but ſpirituous liquors.

2. From this gloomy ſcene permit me to invite you to accompany me to a gaol. Behold a group of men and women ſeated on the floor, conſoling themſelves with a game of whiſt. See the tattered remains of their cloathes ſcarcely ſufficient to cover their bodies. How indecent and profane their converſation! But whence the cauſe of their miſery and wickedneſs? The anſwer is a plain one. Spirituous liquors led them to the perpetration of thoſe crimes, which render their confinement neceſſary for the ſafety and repoſe of ſociety. But what means that croud which has ſuddenly aſſembled before the door of the gaol? They have come to witneſs the execution of a criminal. But what has he done to ſubject himſelf to the puniſhment of death? He has murdered the wife of his boſom and the mother of his children. Ah cruel wretch! what could poſſeſs thee to embrue thy hands in innocent blood? Methinks I hear him anſwer this queſtion. "Behold (ſays he) in me a melancholy example of the pernicious effects of ſpirituous liquors. I loved my wife. She was an excellent woman, and often ſtrove to reclaim me from ſtrong drink. Upon coming home drunk from a neighbouring tavern ſhe met me, and adviſed me to conceal myſelf from the eyes of our children by going to bed. I reſented the advice, and ſeizing a pair of tongs which ſtood near me, I gave her ſuch a blow on her temple, as inſtantly deprived her of life. Ah! me---I ſtill ſee her ſtruggling in the laſt convulſions of death, and, with one hand lifted up to heaven, methinks I ſtill behold her, praying for my repentance and forgiveneſs!-----O! take warning, young people, by my unhappy fate. Shun bad company, and avoid even the taſte and ſmell of ſpirituous liquors."

3. Permit me to invite you to enter with me into yonder tenement. Behold the father of a family ſeated at a ſlender breakfaſt, with a wife and ſeven children. The Sheriff's officer enters the door, and ſhews his warrant to take him to gaol. But what has he done?---He contracted a love for ſpirituous liquors, which have led him by degrees into habits of idleneſs and negligence of his buſineſs, and hence the hands of his creditors are upon him. See! with what looks of tenderneſs he parts from his family. His wife in vain throws herſelf at the feet of the Sheriff's-officer. His children burſt into tears---"Oh! ſave my father, don't kill my father," dwells upon each of their infants lips. But in vain they beg, and weep---he is hurried ſuddenly from their ſight, and conſigned to the cuſtody of a gaoler. But the miſery of his family does not end here. The furniture of his houſe is ſeized and ſold at public auction. His wife is obliged to ſeek a charitable retreat in the houſe of a friend, while his children (tho' born with different proſpects in life) are bound out by the overſeers of the poor, and compelled to ſerve perſons, perhaps of inferior rank to that which they once held with their father, 'till they are eighteen, or one and twenty years of age. It is impoſſible to contemplate this ſcene of family diſtreſs, without feeling a horror at the name of thoſe deſtructive liquors which produced it.

4. Let us next examine the effects of ſpirituous liquors upon domeſtic happineſs. And here I ſhall make no apology for intruding into a private family. I ſhall betray no ſecrets, for the diſcord of the family I ſhall deſcribe is known to the whole neighbourhood. Behold the maſter of this family reeling home from a tippling-houſe! hear him accoſt his wife in the moſt brutal language! his children hide themſelves from his preſence. He abuſes and kicks his ſervants. Nor does his rage end here---cups and ſaucers---decanters and glaſſes, all ſtrew his floors, broken into a thouſand pieces. Unhappy family! But ſtill more unhappy is that domeſtic, community where both the maſter and miſtreſs drown their reaſon and inflame their paſſions, by drinking ſpirits from the ſame intoxicating cup. A drunken woman! a drunken wife! a drunken mother!---The meek and quiet female ſpirit---rouſed and transformed by rum into a *fury*. It cannot be; I will ſtrive to diſbelieve all hiſtory that deſcribes ſuch a picture, and even ſuſpect the evidence of my ſenſes, when they inform me of its having ever exiſted, except among the Indians of North-America.

5. I proceed, in the laſt place, to take notice of the effects of ſpirituous liquors upon government. The ſtrength of a nation is ſaid to conſiſt in the number of its citizens. Whatever affects its population, muſt neceſſarily affect its proſperity. Now ſpirituous liquors by their actions upon the human body are unfriendly to human life. While the ſword, famine and peſtilence ſweep away thouſands, this greater enemy to mankind ſweeps away its ten thouſands. It knows no retirement, like the ſword, into winter quarters. It is a ſtranger to occaſional viſits, like famine and peſtilence. It is conſtant and ſteady, in its effects, upon the life of man. It acts upon both ſexes---upon all ages---and, terrible to relate!---it ſlays by night as well as by day. Yes---could the numerous tenants in our different grave yards tell us the cauſes of their death, how great a proportion of them would proclaim in our ears, "We fell prematurely by drinking ſpirituous liquors." But there is another effect of ſpirituous liquors upon government, which deſerves to be mentioned in this place. They promote a ſeditious and turbulent ſpirit. The tippling-houſe and the whiſky diſtillery are the nurſeries of anti-fœderaliſm in every part of the United States. Hence Anarchy is the conſtant companion, and tyranny the certain conſequence of the uſe of theſe miſchievous liquors.

I cannot diſmiſs this ſubject without wiſhing to lift up the curtain which ſeparates the preſent from the future world. O! could I follow the diſembodied ſoul of a martyr to ſpirituous liquors into the preſence of its creator, and behold it afterwards---But---I wiſh no longer. Hark! I hear a groan---It comes from a ſoul driven from its body by the habitual uſe of ſpirits, juſt entering into the regions of deſpair.---Methinks I ſee the unhappy beings who inhabit thoſe doleful regions flying from his ſight. But why this ſudden terror and uproar?---With one accord they cry---his crimes have no relation to ours.---He has ruſhed into the preſence of his Maker uncalled for----he has periſhed by SUICIDE.

Miniſters of the goſpel, legiſlators and magiſtrates of the United States! come forward, and ſave the ſouls and bodies of your fellow citizens from deſtruction. Reaſon---ſcience---patriotiſm---humanity and religion---O! lend your aid to this ſalutary purpoſe. Or, to ſpeak more juſtly, O! thou great Ruler of the Univerſe---ſend forth thy light and thy truth---and reſcue this country, ſo often and ſo greatly bleſſed by thee, from the diſeaſes---the vices---the poverty---the miſery---and the ſlavery, which are the offspring of ſpirituous liquors.

August 22, 1788.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, a bay HORSE, about 9 years old, about 15 hands high; the owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, † CONRAD GOODMAN.

To the ELECTORS of Cheſter county.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for the honor conferred on me by electing me one of your Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly for ſeveral years paſt, but as my ſerving you in that ſtation the enſuing year would be very inconvenient to me, I muſt requeſt you to chooſe ſome other perſon in my room at the enſuing election.

September 29, 1788. § TOWNSEND WHELEN.

FOR SALE BY

HENRY DRINKER,

At his Store in Water-Street, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet,

BAR IRON and plough-ſhare moulds; forge hammers caſt in an air furnace, and upon trial many of the kind have proved well; large kettles of an approved form for the manufacturing of pot-aſh: Alſo, a great variety of *Iron caſtings*, conſiſting of pots and kettles of various ſizes; 2, 4 and 6 quart teakettles, large and ſmall ſkillets, ſtew pans, oval and round ovens, bake plates, ſaſh weights, ſcale weights, cart and waggon boxes, ſetts of rag irons for ſaw mills, wallowers or fan cogs, ſmall and large iron cambouſes for ſea and coaſting veſſels, open and cloſe ſtoves of moſt of the kinds in uſe, large and ſmall chimney backs, and ſetts of chimney backs and jams, &c. &c. Theſe caſtings are of a metal of a well known tough and approved quality.

Alſo---A quantity of good LIVE FEATHERS, to be ſold by the lage package, or in ſuch parcels as may ſuit houſe-keepers, and at a low price. †

The Ironmongery buſineſs lately carried on by *George Roberts*, at the corner of Grindſtone alley, in Market-ſtreet, is continued at the ſame place, by

Roberts & Twamley,

Who have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cutlery, Braſs & Copper Wares,

in their extenſive branches.

ALL perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of Hugh and George Roberts, or to George Roberts, for goods, are deſired to make payment, in order to cloſe thoſe accounts reſpectively.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENT; *With the* APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and alſo the ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on the delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance, of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by HUGH GAINE and EDWARD PRIOR, *New-York*; by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK and WILLIAM YOUNG, *Philadelphia*; by TOWNSEND & PATTON, *Baltimore*; and by the EDITOR in *Trenton*.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions---and that the ſeveral Printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

September 26, 1788.

Purſuant to an order iſſued out of the Orphan's Court of Cheſter county, will be ſold upon the premiſes, at vendue, on the 16th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

A PLANTATION or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing about 47 acres, whereon is erected a good log Houſe and Barn, part of ſaid Land is good Meadow, alſo a good bearing orchard on the premiſes, and ſufficiency of woodland, the arable land fertile; late the eſtate of WILLIAM CLELAND, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by the ſubſcriber, adminiſtratrix of the ſaid deceaſed.

† ELIZABETH CLELAND, Adminiſtratrix.

PURSUANT to adjournment will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 20th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, the Furnace and Forge commonly known and called Tanton, with all the lands, &c. and all the perſonal eſtate; ſituate in the townſhip of Eveſham, and county of Burlington: Seized as the property of George Haſtings, and taken in execution at the ſuit of Thomas Mayberry and Benjamin Morgan.

‡ JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

Burlington, September 24, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public in general, that he has at preſent a large quantity and aſſortment of grafted fruit trees, from 3 to 5 years old, now fit for ſale, which he will ſell for ſix-pence a piece ready money at the nurſery, and truſt a conſiderable time for an advanced price. He likewiſe informs the public, that he has in years paſt endeavoured to raiſe only ſuch kinds as may be beneficial to the buyer, and having large bearing orchards, has omitted raiſing ſuch kinds, as he by experience finds to be long before they bear, or incident to any fault whatever, therefore he doubts not (from the reduced prices and extraordinary growth and quality of his trees) but he will be able to give general ſatisfaction to thoſe, who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom.

† RUDOLPH HAINS.

N. B. The time of planting is from the middle of October, while the weather permits, and from the middle of March, until the leaves are out.

BOSTON, September 20.

A ſeries of mutual and polite attentions from the officers of the French ſquadron to our citizens, and from our citizens to them, has been received ever ſince their arrival. Foremoſt in theſe attentions has been his Excellency the Governor, who has omitted no opportunity to render the ſtay of the officers here as agreeable and as happy as poſſible.

The fleet will probably depart for France in the courſe of next week.

On Thurſday laſt, fifteen perſons were publicly puniſhed, agreeably to their ſentences at the late ſupreme judicial court, viz.---John Robinſon, Thomas Benegan, Phillip Jones, George Johnſton and Nathan Boſſon, each with 20; Elizabeth Matthews, 24; Polly Carter, 29; John Harris, 30; Daniel Derby, 40---his wife 30; Rachael Wall, 15; Mary Pain, 12; Catharine Townſend, 12; and William Nelſon, 64 ſtripes, at a poſt erected on a ſtage, drawn into State-ſtreet. Banegan, Nelſon, Wall, Carter and Boſſon, ſat on the gallows one hour.

SALEM, September 16.

We hear that lately a dwelling houſe, almoſt complete, was conſumed by fire in Cape Ann, belonging to Mr. David Knights, then abſent at the banks. His known character as peac able and induſtrious, moved the ſocial feelings of his townſmen; and to the honor of Colonel WILLIAM PEARCE, (who generouſly undertook the ſubſcription) he, with that avidity which he generally diſcovers when a favorite object is in view, and his fellow creatures to be benefitted, not only uſed his influence but his purſe, and in a fortnight had the building nearly as complete as it was before. When Mr. Knights came home, and was informed of what had been tranſacted, the big tear of gratitude ſtopped utterance---his ſilence ſpoke more than language can expreſs. The poor man is now happy!---God reward the charitable!

NEW-YORK, September 25.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS.

The citizens would do well to be vigilant in detecting the above troubleſome ſet of *gentlemen*, of whom it is ſhrewdly conjectured many are now ſtrolling in this city, watching the motions of thoſe, in particular, whoſe fobs and pockets are richly decorated.

Monday the ſhip AMERICA was launched at the ſhip-yards in this city. She is owned by Meſſrs. M'Comb and Edgar, merchants; is about 650 tons burthen; the ſkilful workmanſhip of Mr. Young, and to be commanded by Mr. Jacob Sarly, for the purpoſe of ploughing far diſtant oceans, and of re-porting, to this our infant country, the riches of the eaſt. The launch of this heavy ſhip was pronounced by all to be conducted in a manner highly honorary to the manager's knowledge and precaution: She went gently from her ways; when ſhe paſſed into the water, the pitch was hardly to be diſtinguiſhed, and ſhe proceeded, until brought up, as ſteadily and as upright, as a veſſel under eaſy ſail, gentle breeze, and ſmooth ſea. On this occaſion the concourſe of ſpectators is computed at between 4 and 5000 perſons, forming a truly republican aſſemblage, of which not the ſmalleſt part was compoſed of the fair ſex, adding not a little to the brilliancy of the ſcene.

On Thurſday laſt, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock in the evening, a gentleman of this city walking up the broadway, was accoſted by a man in a ſailor's habit (another following in the ſame dreſs at a ſmall diſtance) on the oppoſite ſide of the way of Dr. Cochran's houſe, who ſtopped and aſked him the way to Williamſon's tavern, and was told he did not know, but ſuppoſed it to be lower down; he was then proceeding on, but the fellow ſeized him by the collar of his coat, at the ſame time preſenting a piſtol to his breaſt, where he kept holding it, ſaying he had ſomething further to ſay to him, and aſked whether he could not judge what it was, who replied, he believed his intention was for robbing him; and without any more ceremony ſnapped his piſtol, but it miſſed fire; the gentleman then called out for aſſiſtance, and ſaw a perſon coming up, whom his accomplice inſtantly laid hold of, but he cannot ſay how matters went with them, as a ſcuffle enſued betwixt him and the firſt fellow directly, and they both fell to the ground; in the ſcuffle he wrenched the piſtol from the villain's hand, and was getting up, but before he could recover his legs again, the other ruffian, at the diſtance of about three yards diſcharged his piſtol, the contents of which went through the brim of the gentleman's hat that, with his coat being rent from top to bottom, was the only loſs he ſuſtained on the occaſion; and he fortunately got clear of theſe villains without further injury.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 1.

Yeſterday the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth elected the hon. WILLIAM MACLAY and ROBERT MORRIS, Eſquires, Repreſentatives for this State in the Fœderal Senate. Every Pennſylvanian muſt feel a high ſatisfaction in this reſpectable repreſentation of the *landed* and *commercial* intereſts of this ſtate.

The honorable the General Aſſembly having fixed the 4th Wedneſday in November for the election of the eight fœderal repreſentatives of the people of Pennſylvania, in a *general* ticket, the friends of the new conſtitution will, it is hoped, be on their guard, leſt the names of perſons oppoſed to the ſame, or of doubtful ſentiments, ſhould be circulated in the counties and the city; eſpecially let them "*Beware of Counterfeits, for ſuch are abroad.*"

A friend to home manufactures wiſhes to ſee an advertiſement for the ſale of American corduroys, thickſets, velverets, &c.

Sheeting linen, ſays a correſpondent, is a ſtaple article, and from the firmneſs and ſtrength of fabric of American linen, it is conceived that it would be found one of the moſt ſaleable modes of manufacturing that article. If the farmers, weavers, and eſtabliſhed manufacturers, would make their coarſe linens nine-eighths, and their finer linen five quarters wide, it would certainly anſwer.

We hear that the Methodiſts (now a numerous and growing ſect of chriſtians in America) have borne a ſtrong teſtimony in their late meetings againſt the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, and that out of near 40,000 perſons who are in union with them, there is not a ſingle man who carries on, or is concerned in, thoſe manufactories of *liquid fire*, commonly called *diſtilleries*.

In Scotland (ſays a correſpondent) the farmers knit as well as the women of their families; but they do this, while they are watching their ſheep or cattle, or while they are ſitting by their evening fire in winter. Why cannot our American farmers and their ſons adopt this frugal practice? Time is the moſt precious thing in the world. Its very *fragments* ſhould be ſaved.

On Monday laſt, the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council waited on Captain William Roſs, from the county of Luzerne, and preſented to him a very handſome ſword, with the following inſcription neatly engraved on the ſilver mounting, viz.

"Capt. William Roſs,

"The Supreme Executive Council preſent this mark of their approbation, acquired by your firmneſs in ſupport of the laws of the commonwealth on the 4th July, 1788."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 19.

"Tueſday evening a young lady of this city, who had taken up that dangerous cuſtom of keeping pins in her mouth, fell aſleep in her chair, with ſome of thoſe diminutive weapons under her tongue. A friend coming in, and tapping her on the forehead, ſhe ſtarted, and ſwallowed ſix middling pins. The pain produced by this accident made her ſenſible of her error. A ſurgeon was ſent for, and her throat examined, but fortunately all had gone down. A ſtrong vomit being inſtantly procured and taken, the pins were ſoon evacuated to the number ſwallowed, and the lady is perfectly reſtored, with only a remaining ſoreneſs in the throat and ſtomach, for which proper remedies are ordered. This accident, which might have proved fatal, ſhould be a warning to ſuch unguarded females as make too free with pins and needles, which too many are apt to thruſt in their mouths, without conſidering that if the heads happen not to go downwards, and continue in that poſition, there can be little chance of getting them out of the ſtomach, and a lingering torture, attended by certain death, muſt be the inevitable conſequence."

Juſtice Gore's Addreſs to the Court and Charge to the Grand Jury of the County of Luzerne.

Before I addreſs the Jury, I beg leave to make a few obſervations to the people at large, reſpecting the late diſturbance in this ſettlement. It appears to me to have ariſen from a turbulent, factious diſpoſition reigning in the breaſts of a few individuals, who have, by their falſe inſinuations and intrigues, formed a wicked combination, and have had an undue influence over a number of weak minds, who have ſuffered themſelves to be prevailed on to commit acts of violence and rebellion: which have however happily terminated in their own deſtruction, not ours. Had they ſucceeded in their attempts, and drawn the major part of this ſettlement into the conſpiracy, it would hardly be in the power of imagination to point out the horrors and diſtreſſes that would have attended thoſe of us who were peaceably and well diſpoſed; for we muſt have inevitably fallen into the hands of thoſe whoſe tender mercies are cruelty. They have not only taken arms againſt this ſettlement, but againſt this ſtate and the fœderal union. I am happy to find ſo much virtue, firmneſs and determined reſolution as were exhibited in thoſe ſpirited exertions of the good people of this county in ſuppreſſing this inſurrection and apprehending the inſurgents, which is highly commendable and praiſe worthy. And I take this opportunity, from my preſent ſtation, to return you the hearty thanks of this court: Sincerely believing at the ſame time, that government is taking the neceſſary meaſures for confirming us in our preſent acquired poſſeſſions, which will effectually be brought about in due time, if inſurrections of this kind do not prevent.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

You are called here at preſent, agreeable to the conſtitution of this commonwealth, to lend your aid in your preſent ſtations for the ſuppreſſion of vice, and for an encouragement of the virtuous and thoſe that do well.

It is a time which calls for the energy of government perhaps as much as any time ſince the revolution; for not only thoſe breaches of the peace which are too common in civil ſocieties are to come before you, but here has been a dangerous conſpiracy raiſed and carried on againſt government, to the hurt and diſquiet of a great part of the community. A number of armed men, with their faces painted and diſguiſed, have entered the houſe of an officer of government in an unſeaſonable hour of the night, taken him from his bed, and conveyed him into the wilderneſs, where they kept him confined for nineteen days, part of the time cruelly and ignominiouſly chained to a tree, in open and flagrant violation of law, and of that liberty which is the deareſt intereſt of every freeman.

You will therefore candidly go into the examination of thoſe matters, and make due enquiry after thoſe who have been aiding and aſſiſting, as well as thoſe who were the perpetrators of this attrocious crime, that the law may have its operation on the guilty, and they receive adequate puniſhment,

Other breaches of the peace which ſhall be laid before you, or otherwiſe come to your knowledge, you will carefully attend to; and if founded upon good information, preſent them, to the intent that the offenders may be brought to juſtice; for until ſuch time as the laws of the land have their due influence in the ſuppreſſion of crimes, of vice and immorality, we can never hope to be reſpected abroad or happy at home.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, at 12 o'clock THIS DAY,
The firſt of OCTOBER.

A One-horſe *Chaiſe*,

In good condition. Terms---CASH.

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

Cheſter county, September 20, 1788.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, and ſundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Thurſday, the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Shaw's mills, in the borough of Cheſter, one houſe, lot and wharff, ſituate in the ſaid borough, fronting on Cheſter creek, and bounded by lands of William Siddons, &c. Alſo three twelfth parts of a meſſuage and 175 acres of land, in Concord townſhip; bounded by lands of Thomas M'Call, &c. As alſo one equal undivided third part of ſundry meſſuages, and griſt or merchant mill or mills, together with about 60 acres of land thereunto belonging; with a variety of very valuable perſonal property. Taken in execution as the eſtates real and perſonal of John Shaw, deceaſed.

At the ſame time and place will alſo be expoſed to public ſale, one twelfth part of the plantation aforeſaid; alſo one equal undivided other third part of the aforeſaid meſſuages, griſt or merchant mills, and 60 acres of land; as alſo a variety of very valuable perſonal property. Taken in execution as the eſtates real and perſonal of Samuel Shaw.

The aforeſaid mills are ſituate on the tide-water on Cheſter creek, and known by the name of Shaw's mills. They are very large and commodious, and capable of doing as much work in the time as any mill in the ſtate. No expence of land carriage whatſoever attends her, as a veſſel with 1000 buſhels of wheat can come cloſe along ſide of her, and the grain be hoiſted into the mill by buckets, and flour lowered down into the veſſels with the utmoſt diſpatch.

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, September 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 20th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, that very valuable meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, containing 200 acres and three quarters of an acre, with allowance, &c. bounded by lands of Samuel Nutt, William Branſon, and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of James Hockley and wife, at the ſuit of the Contribuors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, Sept. 13, 1788.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 7th inſtant, a NEGRO MAN, about 6 feet high, appears to be about 20 or 22 years of age, he ſeems to be dumb and nearly deaf, had on him a tow ſhirt and trowſers, an old felt hat, no jacket nor ſhoes, when he is ſpoken to, ſeems to ſmile. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

‡ JAMES M'DOWELL.

*** The Inhabitants of the county of Cheſter are requeſted to meet, on Saturday, the 11th of October, at the Court-houſe, in Weſt-Cheſter, in order to form a ticket for the enſuing election.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On Friday, the 24th day of October inſtant,

ALL that valuable Plantation, the eſtate of William Wilſon, about 2 miles from Cheſter, containing 232 acres, the half of which is fine timbered land, within half a mile of a good landing on Cheſter creek, where ſhallops, &c. may come, and within half a mile of Cheſter mills. There are on ſaid tract about fourteen acres of good meadow, and a ditch, nearly compleat, that will water twelve acres more; the land is good, and now ſupported with as good fence as any eſtate in Cheſter county; a large brick houſe, barn, out-houſe, and a good ſtone ſpring-houſe near the dwelling. Credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, and the whole will be ſold ſubject to a ſmall mortgage that may lie over ſome time, if agreeable to the purchaſer. Alſo all the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Wilſon, conſiſting of ſtock, farming utenſils, &c. &c. The ſale to begin at one o'clock on ſaid day, when the conditions will be made known by the ſubſcribers, aſſignees of ſaid Wilſon,

JAMES BERNARD,
† DAVIS BEVAN.

Philadelphia, September 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public Vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of October next, at ſix o'clock in the evening---the following Annuities and Lots of Ground,

No. 1. A well finiſhed two ſtory brick meſſuage, a two ſtory brick kitchen, and lot or piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Cherry-alley, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on ſaid alley 20 feet, and in length or depth 82 feet (or thereabouts); bounded on the eaſt and ſouth by ground of Iſaac Roberts, on the weſt by ground of John Gold, and on the north by Cherry-alley aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground-rent of £ 2 10 per annum.

No. 2. Alſo a moiety of a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, (at the corner of Eighth-ſtreet, from the river Schuylkill) containing in front on Eighth-ſtreet aforeſaid 122 feet, and in length or depth on Vine-ſtreet 196 feet (or thereabouts); bounded on the eaſt by ground of Henry Pratt and Moſes Levy, Eſq; on the weſt by Eighth-ſtreet, on the ſouth by lots of Hugh Dehaven, and on the north by Vine-ſtreet, marked in the general plan No. 1237 and 1238.

No. 3. Alſo a rent charge of £ 6, iſſuing out of a lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, between Pine and Lombard-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, (at the diſtance of 74 feet from the ſouth ſide of Pine-ſtreet) containing in breadth on Sixth-ſtreet 16 feet, and in length or depth 60 feet; bounded on the eaſt by Sixth-ſtreet, on the ſouth and weſt by other ground of Solomon Marache, and on the north by a 14 feet wide court: whereon is erected a two ſtory frame meſſuage, in the tenure of Peter Green.

No. 4. One other yearly rent charge of £ 9, iſſuing out of a lot of ground on the ſouth ſide of Pine-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets from the river Delaware; containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 24 feet, and in length or depth north and ſouth 100 feet; bounded eaſtward (at the diſtance of 90 feet from the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet) by a certain lot marked in the plan granted to Alexander Bricklayer, ſouthward by ground of Anthony Lautier, and northward by Pine-ſtreet.

No. 5. Alſo one other lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Pine-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets from the river Delaware (at the corner of Sixth-ſtreet); containing in front on Pine-ſtreet about 90 feet, and in length or depth north and ſouth about 127 feet. Taken in execution as the property of Solomon Marache, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

N. B. The laſt deſcribed lot of ground will be divided into 16 feet lots, agreeable to a plan which will be ſeen at the Sheriff's-Office, and at the Coffee Houſe, at the time of ſale.

Philadelphia, September 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at Comley's Tavern, at Smithfield, near the premiſes, on Thurſday, the ninth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon---A certain Plantation, ſituate in the manor of Moreland townſhip, and (now) county of Montgomery; containing about 215 acres; adjoining to lands of Iſaac Cadwallader, Robert Whitton and others, on which there are erected a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, a frame meſſuage, a barn and other out houſes; a large quantity of good meadow of the beſt graſs: the whole is well watered, and under good fence; is about fourteen miles from this city, and is accounted one of the beſt plantations in ſaid county. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Boutcher, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 11th day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Boyer's Tavern, at the Trap, on the great road which leads from Philadelphia to Reading---A cerain Plantation or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Limerick, and (now) county of Montgomery, containing about 200 acres, adjoining lands of David Kennedy, Eſq; Adam Brottſman, and others; on which there is a two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, two wooden tenements, a frame barn, a good orchard, and about 20 acres of beſt meadow; the land is good, and lays about 26 miles from the city: taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John Pennybacker, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Reading, September 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be Sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of Daniel Zerby and others, containing 151 acres or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs, late the eſtate of George Bowerman: Taken in execution, and to be ſold by

† JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, September 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Berks, will be expoſed to Sale, on the premiſes, at two o'clock, on Saturday, the firſt day of November next, a meſſuage, tenement, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Heidelberg townſhip, in the ſaid county, adjoining lands in the tenure of John Patton, Eſquire, Iſaac Cowpland and others, containing 330 acres or thereabouts, with the appurtenances. The ſoil of this farm (being a part of the noted Big Spring tract) is of the beſt quality, about 130 acres are cleared, of which there are 20 acres of watered meadow, and the uncleared land is well timbered. There are on the premiſes, a new built two ſtory dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a large new built barn, an excellent ſtone waſh-houſe, with commodious apartments over it ſufficient to accommodate a ſmall family, a ſmith's ſhop and other buildings, a trout pond ſupplied by a never failing ſpring of excellent water, a lage garden and other conveniencies, late the eſtate of Peter Grub: Taken in execution, and to be ſold by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Advertiſements omitted this week will be inſerted in our next.

Montgomery County, September 14, 1788.

To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors*

of the county of *Montgomery*.

GENTLEMEN,

ACCEPT my warmeſt thanks for the honor you have conferred on me in electing me your Sheriff at the laſt election, and permit me again to ſolicit your ſuffrages at the approaching one for the ſucceeding year. My conſtant ſtudy ſhall be to merit your approbation, and your favors will ever be acknowledged by,

Gentlemen, *Your obliged humble Servant,*

FRANCIS SWAINE.

Philadelphia, September 22, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 4th day of October next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a certain tract or piece of marſh or meadow ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, in the county of Philadelphia; bounded by Samencing creek and by land of Jonathan Paſchall, William Warner, David Gibſon, John Roach and Thomas Morris; containing about 19 acres and one quarter of an acre; ſubject to a leaſe to William Price, for about 14 years: Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Robert Hanveſt, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 22, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 4th day of October next, at ſix o'lock in the evening, the following meſſuages and lots of ground, viz.

No. 1. A certain lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of a certain 45 feet lane (called Meadow-lane) in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, containing in breadth on ſaid lane 48 feet, and continuing the ſame breadth on the parallel line, ſouth 19 degrees weſt, to the full extent of the north line of a creek or run of water called Pegg's run; bounded northward by the ſaid Meadow-lane, ſouthward by the ſaid run, eaſtward by the weſt end of four lots of ground adjoining Poole's bridge, now or late belonging to John Clifton, and weſtward by ground of Richard Pidgeon and wife.

No. 2. Alſo one other lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Wood-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties aforeſaid, and between Second and Third-ſtreets from the river Delaware, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 64 feet; bounded eaſtward by ground partly of Zacharias Endres, ſouthward and weſtward by ground of Samuel Miles and Jacob Morgan, the younger, and northward by ſaid Wood-ſtreet.

No. 3. Alſo two brick meſſuages or tenements, each two ſtories high, and lots of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued northward beyond the bounds of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front, on Front-ſtreet, 40 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward by a certain lane or ſtreet, 35 feet wide, eaſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward with a meſſuage and lot now or late of John Clifton, and weſtward with ground in the tenure of George Heyl.

No. 4. One other lot or piece of ground, whereon is erected a brewery (with the utenſils) ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Wood-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Wood-ſtreet, 128 feet, and extending that breadth and depth 46 feet, then narrowing on the eaſt ſide thereof to the breadth of 20 feet, and extending ſaid breadth of 20 feet, in depth 18 feet; bounded eaſtward by a meſſuage and lot of , ſouthward partly by other ground of ſaid Zacharias Endres, and partly by ground belonging to the heirs of Iſrael Pemberton, deceaſed, and partly by a meſſuage and lot belonging to the heirs of Philip Stein, deceaſed, weſtward by other ground of ſaid Zacharias Endres, and northward by Wood-ſtreet aforeſaid: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Zacharias Endres, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I, JAMES HAUGHEY, of the county of New-Caſtle, in the Delaware ſtate, huſbandman, on or about the 6th day of November, A. D. 1784, became bound in a certain bond unto *Iſaac Antrum*, of Eaſt-Jerſey, and county of Monmouth, for payment of £ 105, lawful money of the Delaware ſtate; and on or about the ſame 6th day of November became bound in a certain other bond unto *Joſeph Antrum*, of Weſt-Jerſey, Burlington county, for the payment of the ſum of £ 100, in like money; and on or about the ſame 6th day of November, became bound in a certain other bond unto *Aaron Robins*, of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, for the payment of the ſum of £ 100, in like money; and on or about the ſame 6th day of November, alſo became bound in a certain other bond unto *William Talbut*, of Weſt-Jerſey, and county of Burlington aforeſaid, for the payment of the ſum of £ 100.

TAKE NOTICE, That, having received no conſideration for the ſaid bonds, or any of them, I am determined not to pay the ſaid ſeveral ſums of money, or either or any of them, to the ſaid obligees, or to any other perſon who may be by them authoriſed to receive the ſame. All perſons are therefore forewarned againſt taking aſſignments of the ſame bonds.

Dated at New-Caſtle, JAMES HAUGHEY.
Sept. 3, 1788

WARWICK FAIR.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the time for holding the fair at Warwick is changed from the 21ſt to the 15th of October. The ſubſcriber flatters himſelf that he will be able to give general ſatisfaction to the ſtall-keepers, for he has taken, and will continue to take great pains in procuring every thing neceſſary for their accommodation.

September 3, 1788. RICHARD KEY HEATH.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 29th inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, with a white mane and tail, about 14 and a half hands high, trots and canters, has a white ring on her near hind leg, juſt above the gambrel joint; ſuppoſed to have been taken by an elderly man, who calls himſelf Samuel Clark, has ſtrait dark hair, with a great number of grey hairs mixed, very dark complexion; it is likely he will change his clothes. At the ſame time a grey Horſe was taken out of the ſettlement, which was exchanged on the road. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring the mare and thief, or Two Dollars for the mare, on her being delivered to the ſubſcriber, or to WILLIAM READ, at the Center-houſe, Philadelphia.

Wilkbury, Luzerne county, ELEAZER BLACKMAN.
Auguſt 30, 1788. †

Newtown, September 15, 1788.

WAS taken up on ſuſpicion, and committed to the gaol of this county, on the 8th of Auguſt laſt, a Negroe woman named Vina, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; there appears to be near the one half of the hairs of her head grey; had on a dark callico ſhort gown, and lincey petticoat. Her maſter or miſtreſs are deſired to come within one month from this date, and pay her fees, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame, by ‡ JOSIAS FERGUSON, Gaoler.

ALL perſons who have demands againſt HENRY SHERRADIN, late of Vincent, who ſome time ago abſconded, are hereby notified that his property, real and perſonal, is attached, whereupon the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cheſter appointed us the ſubſcribers to adjuſt the demands of the ſaid Sherradin's creditors, for which purpoſe we ſhall attend at the houſe of *William Beaumont*, in Weſt-Cheſter, on Friday, the 10th day of October enſuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; where all whom it may concern are requeſted to attend, otherwiſe they will be excluded.

JOHN HANNUM,
Sept. 13, 1788. CHARLES DILWORTH, } Auditors.
WILLIAM GIBBONS,

This further public notice is likewiſe given to creditors and others, that by virtue of the aforeſaid appointment, and the powers by act of Aſſembly, granted to Auditors, we ſhall expoſe to public ſale, on the ſpot, on Saturday, the 18th day of October enſuing, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a ſmall tract of land, with ſome improvements thereon, containing 75 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Vincent, bounded by lands of John Lewis, John Keely, the heirs of John Evans, deceaſed, and others.

JOHN HANNUM,
Sept. 13, 1788. CHARLES DILWORTH, } Auditors.
WILLIAM GIBBONS,

Philadelphia, Receiver-General's Office, Sept. 2, 1788.

PURSUANT to the reſolves of the Supreme Executive Council, bearing date the 29th of Auguſt laſt, and their inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a public ſale will commence, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of November next, at the *Old Coffee houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the TOWN and OUT-LOTS and SMALL FARMS within the reſerved tract oppoſite Pittſburg, agreeably to the plan of the ſame.

The purchaſe money will be receivable in gold or ſilver, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, or certificates upon which intereſt is by law made payable at the ſtate treaſury; and all intereſt due thereon ſhall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale.

FRANCIS JOHNSON, Receiver-General.

N. B. The ſale to continue from day to day until the whole ſhall be ſold, unleſs otherwiſe directed by the Supreme Executive Council. A plan of ſaid lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe aforeſaid, and alſo at the houſe of Mr. John Scull, printer, in Pittſburg.

ROBERT WOOD,

In FIFTH-STREET, near the NEW-GAOL, PHILADELPHIA,
Still continues to MAKE

Parchment of the beſt quality;

Which Stationers, Conveyancers and others, may be ſupplied with on reaſonable terms.

Auguſt 29, 1788. 4w

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 215 acres of land and 24 acres of bank meadow, likewiſe 7 acres of ſwamp meadow, and much more may be made, with a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and ſeveral out-houſes, a barn and ſtables, a large orchard. The land is equal to any in the county for wheat, Indian corn or graſs; 180 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber, with a run of water all along one ſide of ſaid plantation, lying in the townſhip of Manington, Salem county, Weſt-Jerſey.

Alſo another Plantation, lying in Upper Penn's-Neck, containing 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good dwelling-houſe, five acres of bank meadow and a good orchard; about 70 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber; lying in the aforeſaid county, and to be ſold by DANIEL BELDERBECK.

Auguſt 20, 1788 3 m

N. B. The ſubſcriber has three negroes to diſpoſe of, they are young, not exceeding 21 years.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, for their paſt favors, and hopes for a continuance of the ſame. He flatters himſelf that his conduct heretofore has given entire ſatisfaction to all thoſe who have favored him with their cuſtom; as the beſt recommendation, he is determined to perſevere in aſſiduity, punctuality, and ſtrict attention to the intereſt of his employers.

He has REMOVED his OFFICE to the north ſide of *Market-ſtreet*, three doors above *Second-ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court houſe*, where he continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities, of this and every other ſtate in the union; Bank Stock, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c. &c. &c.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money

For the Land-Office, on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded.

Procures Money on Loan, to any amount,

Provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable Commiſſions.

EIGHT DOLLARS, Reward.

VIOLENTLY eloped from the cuſtody of the ſubſcriber, Conſtable of the townſhip of Cheſter, a certain Daniel Peacock, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, down look, waddling gait, ungraceful carriage, clumſey built, a remarkable large mop of buſhy ſandy coloured hair, that hangs very conſpicuouſly down his ſhoulders. As to his cloaths it is needleſs to deſcribe them, as poſſibly he may change them. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway and delivers him into my cuſtody, or ſecures him in any gaol within 40 miles of this place, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

† DANIEL HERRITAGE, Conſtable.

Moores-town, Auguſt 26, 1788.

To be Exchanged.

LANDS of the firſt quality,

ON the eaſt and weſt branches of the Suſquehanna, for improved FARMS in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, and Delaware. Enquire of JESSE DEWEES, and Co. at their office, at the ſign of the Bear, in Market-ſtreet.

IF RICE HUGHES, of Clagin, in the iſland of Angleſea, who took paſſage for Philadelphia in 1768, be ſtill living, and will apply to the printers hereof, he may hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage.

To the reſpectable *Freemen Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmeſt acknowledgments for the honor done me at the laſt general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, ſoliciting at the ſame time, for the continuance of your ſuffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which ſhall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM WILL.

To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors*

for the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING favoured with your ſuffrages the two laſt Elections, in placing me ſo high on the return with the preſent Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff. Which favor will be acknowledged by,

Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant.

JAMES ASH.

To the *Electors* of the City and County

of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you very ſincerely for your votes at the laſt election, and again ſolicit the ſame favor at the approaching election, to place me on the return for the Sheriff's Office, which will be gratefully acknowledged, by, *Gentlemen,*

Your much obliged and very humble ſervant,

Auguſt 20. WILLIAM POLLARD.

To the reſpectable *Freemen, Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

FOR former favors, be pleaſed to accept my ſincere thanks; and ſhould you be further favourably inclined to indulge me with your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, for the Coroner's Office, it will be acknowledged with grateful remembrance, by *Your friend and humble ſervant,*

JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

Good Burr Mill Stones,

MADE and SOLD, at

Daniel Byrnes & Sons Store,

On the north ſide of South-ſtreet, on the Wharff.

AS Daniel Byrnes has been upwards of thirty years in the Milling Buſineſs, and in the uſe of Burr Mill Stones, it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed he has by this time ſome judgment of the quality of ſuch ſtones, therefore thoſe who apply to them may depend on bring ſupplied with ſtones of the beſt quality, and ſuch as will ſuit the part of the country they live in. ‖ 8w.

Philadelphia, 24th Seventh Month, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

PETER STEWART,

Weſt ſide of *Second-ſtreet*, nine doors above *Cheſtnut ſtreet*,

(Price *Four Shillings*, with good allowance to bookſellers and others, who buy to ſell again,)

The Goſpel-Myſtery of Sanctification,

Opened in ſundry practical DIRECTIONS: Suited eſpecially to the CASE of thoſe who labour under the GUILT and POWER of INDWELLING SIN.----To which is added,

A SERMON on JUSTIFICATION,

By Mr. WALTER MARSHALL, late Preacher of the Goſpel.

Mr. *Harwey*'s recommendation in *Theron & Aſpaſia*, v. iii. p. 336.

"IT is with great pleaſure, and without any diffidence, that I refer my readers to Mr. Marſhall's treatiſe on Sanctification. Which I ſhall not recommend in the ſtyle of a critic, nor like a perſon of taſte, but with all the ſimplicity of the weakeſt chriſtian; I mean, from *my own experience*. It has been made one of the moſt uſeful books to my own heart. I ſcarce ever fail to receive ſpiritual conſolation and ſtrength from the peruſal of it; and was I to be baniſhed into ſome deſolate iſland, poſſeſſed only of two books beſides my Bible, this ſhould be one of the two, perhaps the firſt that I would chuſe.

"Should any perſon, hitherto a ſtranger to the work, purchaſe it on this recommendation, I muſt deſire to ſuggeſt one caution,---That he be not ſurpriſed, if, in the beginning, he meets with ſomething new, and quite out of the common road; or, if ſurpriſed, that he would not be offended, but calmly and attentively proceed.---He will find the author's deſign opening itſelf by degrees. He will diſcern more and more the propriety of his method. And what might, at the firſt view, appear like a ſtumbling-block, will prove to be a fair and ample avenue---to the palace of truth---to the temple of holineſs---and to the bowers of happineſs."

POEMS,

By ROBERT BURNS, the celebrated Ayrſhire ploughman.

(Price only *Six Shillings*, handſomely bound and lettered.)

GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES;

Or an eaſy introduction to Dr. *Lowth*'s Engliſh Grammar. By JOHN ASH, L. L. D.----To this edition is now added,---AN ESSAY ON PUNCTUATION.----(Price *Two Shillings*.)

SEVEN SERMONS,

On different important *ſubjects*. By ROBERT RUSSEL, at Wardhurſt, in Suſſex.---(Price only *Eighteen-pence*.)

He has alſo for Sale,---Erſkin's whole works; Edwards on the Affections; Conductor Generalis, or the office, duty and authority of Juſtice of the Peace; Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; Pſalm-Books; Schoolmaſters Aſſiſtant; Spelling-Books; Primers, &c. Alſo, Slates and Pencils, Black Lead Pencils, Writing-Paper, Ink-Powder, Wafers, &c.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3045.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1788.

Received by the ſhips Pigou and Harmony, from London.

MADRAS.

Extract of a letter, dated October 22, 1787.

"BY late accounts from the Myſore country, we underſtand, that Tippoo Sultan has actually diſbanded a number of his troops, and intends ſtill farther to leſſen his military eſtabliſhment till it is reduced to a certain number, far ſhort of that kept up during the life time of the late Hyder Ally Khan.

"The low ſtate of his treaſury has compelled him to make this reduction, as it will require the moſt rigid oconomy, and a long and continued peace to retrive it. The greater part of his army is gone into cantonments, although the Mahrattas continue encamped near his frontier ſtations, nor will they retire until ſome demands, which are negociating between theſe powers, are finally and fully liquidated."

LONDON, July 28.

It is the opinion of the profoundeſt and beſt informed politicians in this country, that a rupture between Ruſſia and Sweden is now unavoidable. It is not tardineſs nor fear that reſtrains his Swediſh Majeſty, but caution and circumſpection. He is reſolved not to act till he can do ſo with the faireſt proſpect of ſucceſs. Of all the Sovereigns of the North, he is deemed the moſt cool and penetrating; and there are ſolid reaſons for believing that when he has once ſet his armies in motion, it will puzzle her Imperial Majeſty to contrive how to ſtop them.

The Grand Monarque is every day becoming more ſuſpected, while the democratical party daily acquire freſh vigour and reſolution. In France, therefore, the effuſſion of blood may ſoon be looked for; in conſequence of which the Court of Verſailles will have freſh reaſon to lament that ſpecious, but falſe policy, which led it to eſpouſe the cauſe of the revolted Americans.

July 30. When Cataline was plotting the deſtruction of the Roman Senate, and the overthrow of the Commonwealth, he was aſſiſted by a Covent-Garden banditte. He had his Roman Colonels and Right Honorables; he had his Roman beggars and bankrupts; he had Roman profligates and debauchees, of every deſcription; ſuch as we now read of in certain committees—men who would talk of humanity, while they forced the dagger to the heart; and boaſt of patriotiſm, while they ſacked a city!

Auguſt 1. Count Luci, the Pruſſian Ambaſſador, at preſent reſiding in London, where he has filled the diplomatic character ever ſince the departure of Count Malrhan, is about to give up his Embaſſy and return home. The Count is a General in the Pruſſian ſervice, much in the favor of his Sovereign, and is wanted at home.

By a letter from Dantzick, dated July 11, we learn, that the Captain Pacha did not quit his ſhip, until ſhe was near blowing up; and that a Ruſſian ſailor perceiving he did not take his flag with him, had the hardineſs to ſwim on board, and, mounting the rigging whilſt the ſhip was pouring out flames through every port, he brought down the trophy fafe; and, in conſequence, had the honor to be ſent with it to lay it at the feet of the Empreſs, who no doubt will properly reward him.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, July 5.

"The Ruſſian army which was deſtined to attack Oczakow, was, on the 28th of June, but 20 werſtes from that place. We may therefore daily expect accounts of importance from thoſe parts.

"Choczim is moſt likely beſieged by this time, and probably its fate determined one way or other."

The letters from the Continent, received yeſterday ſay, that the Courts of Paris, London, and Berlin, are certainly engaged in a negociation to reſtore peace to Europe.

In the time of Swift, Pope, and Addiſon, the parties of Whig and Tory cauſed as great a ſpirit of emulation and conteſt among the ladies as they do now, and we hope in this country they ever will do, amongſt the men. When the Opera-houſe was firſt built in the Haymarket by Sir John Vanburgh, aſſiſted by Mr. Congreve, who jointly promiſed the ſubſcriptions of thirty perſons of quality, upon the firſt ſtone which was laid of this Theatre, were inſcribed the words, "The Little Whig," which was intended as a compliment to a celebrated beauty, the pride and the toaſt of that party.

During the celebrated controverſy between Mr. Boyle and Dr. Bentley on the ſubject of the epiſtles of Phalaris, ſome Cambridge wags made a truly claſſical pun.—They exhibited in a print Phalari's guards thruſting Dr. Bentley into the tyrant's brazen bull, and this label iſſuing from the Doctor's mouth, "I had much rather be roaſted than *boiled*."

There is advice from Millan, that a lady of that city, of the name of Anfani, (diſtinguiſhed not leſs for her beauty than her talents) has been appointed by the Pope a Profeſſor of the Univerſity of Bologna. Beſides all the modern languages, ſhe is well verſed in the ſeveral branches of the mathematics, and has writen an admirable treatiſe on muſic, in which ſhe ſays, "the ſoul conſiſts of harmony!—the ſoul of the generous and amiable?"

The ſums of money loſt in ſpeculations on ſugar laſt year, are found to amount to upwards of 20,000l. This, in a great meaſure, accounts for the late failures in that branch.

Auguſt 5. A private letter from Madrid informs us, that a number of conſiderable merchants in that metropolis are making application to government for patronage and aſſiſtance in a ſcheme for the eſtabliſhment of a Spaniſh Eaſt India company.

The King of Sweden has lately publiſhed an edict, prohibiting the uſe of torture within his dominions, as being both inimical to juſtice and the intereſts of humanity. Thus another link in the chain of Gothic tyranny is broken, nor is it expected that the other parts will long remain. The annihilation of the Baſtile will probably be the next ſacrifice to the ſpirit of benevolence and freedom.

The Ruſſian navy has been repreſented as very little ſuperior to thoſe of either the Swedes or Danes. This is very far from the truth, as the attention which the Empreſs has paid to her marine in the reign of 25 years, has been ſuch as to make it nearly at leaſt a match in point of number to both Denmark and Sweden united. Fifty ſail of the line is the loweſt calculation.

The Abbe Gordon, Preſident of the Scots College in Paris, has nearly finiſhed a life of Mary Queen of Scots, which, from the acceſs the writer's ſituation gives him to original paper, relative to that unfortunate Princeſs, may be expected to contain many circumſtances with which the public are at preſent unacquainted, and which will tend to the farther vindication of her character, and to the diſgrace of her auſtere and harſh perſecutor Elizabeth.

Poſitive information is ſaid to have been received by the Swediſh miniſter at this court, that two frigates belonging to the empreſs of Ruſſia, and a ſhip laden with flour, have been captured by the Swedes in the Gulf of Finland.

It is certain the ambaſſadors of the two courts have left their reſpective ſituations, and are returned home, and advices are hourly expected of ſome engagement or battle having happened between theſe two powers.

Both Pruſſia and Denmark will probably be involved in this conteſt.

Auguſt 7. The admiralty board have renewed the order iſſued by the late board during Lord Howe's Preſidency, that no privateer, for any foreign power whatever, be fitted out in any of the ports of Great Britain.

The laſt letters from the Leeward iſlands mention, that about 250 ſail of ſhips were nearly laden at the different iſland, and appointed to ſail the 26th of July, and firſt of this month.

The inſurance from London to the Weſt-Indies is now done ſo low as 3 per cent. and to America the ſame.

Nothing will better give an idea of the nature and enormous difference of expences between a reſidence in India and this country, or indeed in any part of Europe, than the ſimple article of newſpapers. Every newſpaper, publiſhed in any of the European ſettlements in the Eaſt, ſells for three ſhillings and ſix pence.

A letter from Seringapatnam, dated in Auguſt, and communicated by a perſon of reſpectability, informs us as follows:

That Tippoo, after concluding a treaty with the Mahrattas, and ſowing diviſions amongſt their chiefs, to prevent the renewal of the confederacy againſt him, returned to Seringapatnam, and occupied himſelf wholly in completing his preparations for war. That a ſhort time ago, he gave particular injunctions to all his aumildars, &c. to collect the balances due from the Riotts to the Circar; and has ordered all the arrears due to his army to be diſcharged. He had laid in immenſe quantities of military ſtores and proviſions, in all his ſea ports, and in all the forts leading to the Carnatic, particularly Bangaloor, Savendroog, and Huſour. He has added thirty thouſand bullocks to the complement of his artillery, which are now in training; and has a body of 500 camels, each carrying a ſmall piece of cannon on his back, which are exerciſed every day, and the number is to be augmented to 2000. In his ſtores are a lack of Rochaor arrows, and workmen are continually employed in making more. He is inliſting men in every part of his dominions, but receives thoſe only of high caſt, or of approved bravery.

The following is a liſt of his army.

26,000 ſtable horſes.
53,000 regular infantry.
50,000 irregular do. matchlocks, &c.
30,000 laſcars and artificers.

Several of his officers are very much diſcontented, and only wait a favorable opportunity of revolting.

The Turkiſh garriſon at Belgrade was on the 3d of July reinforced by a prodigious number of troops, part of the garriſon of Oſſovie and Weddeine, which junction was ſuppoſed to be for ſome ſingular purpoſe, as the places they were taken from are now left open to the auxiliary troops which are expected to enter Servia from the north-eaſt; in which caſe, without immediate aſſiſtance, they muſt fall; and if that ſhould happen, the way into Romania is open. The Turks are, however, in great force in the latter province. At Adrianople the Ottoman emperor lies in perſon with his army, calculated by the Turkiſh accounts at 120,000 men, though this is probably much exaggerated. The emperor, upon being informed of the garriſon of Belgrade being thus formidably augmented, called in all his outpoſts, foraging parties, and every auxiliary, to augment his own army. The regiments were all ordered to be in readineſs to ſtrike their tents, and prepared for action. The magazines were removed four miles in the rear; all which indicate an expectation of an attack, as it is conceived the Turks have made ſuch a diſpoſition for no other purpoſe than to fall on the Imperialiſts, at a convenient opportunity.

It is the general opinion in moſt parts of Germany, that the war in the North will extend to the other maritime powers of Europe. Denmark ſeems to expect it, for the Danes are hard at work, equipping a conſiderable naval force.

The Elector of Hanover has ordered all his troops to be diſciplined after the Pruſſian manner. This circumſtance gives ground for ſuſpicion, that they are intended to act in concert.

It is ſaid for truth that the port of Algiers is again ſhut, to hinder the departure of foreigh veſſels till they have finiſhed the equipments making there, the force of which they do not chooſe to have know till it ſails.

The citizens of Lieg, juſtly incenſed againſt their Biſhop for his frequent attempts to render himſelf abſolute, and having ſufficient reaſon to complain of his avaricious extortions and cruelties, have it in contemplation to preſent their grievances to the Emperor, whenever his Majeſty ſhall be at leiſure to attend to them; and petition that the ſovereign power may be totally taken out of the hands of the prieſthood, who only abuſe it, and pervert it to the worſt of purpoſes for their own particular intereſt.

The troubles in France are now haſtening apace to a concluſion. The Marechal de Vaux, who has ſucceeded the Duke de Tonnerre, in the command of Languedoc, notwithſtanding the threats he has held out to the people of Grenoble, and the large ſuccours of forces he has received, ſtill meets with further reſiſtance in every attempt he undertakes to reſtore the public tranquility.

The Nobility and Parliament of the province have aſſembled within ten miles of Grenoble, and have paſſed ſeveral reſolutions—One of which is, *that they will not pay any more money or taxes to government, till they are ſatisfied in every point.*

The Parliaments of Bearn and Brittany have done the ſame.

This news has cauſed the greateſt alarm for the ſeat of government, and troops are marching from every quarter for the relief of Paris. It is confidently reported, that government has ſtopped the payment of intereſt on their funds.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 31.

"The principal affairs of France remain nearly in the ſame ſtate; at leaſt we have no news from any of the revolted provinces, which announces any freſh tumults, nor any thing from the more peaceable counties which leads to believe that the meaſures of the miniſtry have made any further progreſs.

"The Duke de Guiche is returned from Bearn, but does not ſeem to have had ſo much power over the ſpirit of the gentlemen of that quarter, as the Court had reaſon to hope.

"The calamity of the late ſtorm has ſpread to ſo great an extent, that the price of bread, as well as of almoſt all other proviſions, is already conſiderably riſen, and it is feared will ſoon increaſe much farther. Great ſubſcriptions are raiſed for the immediate relief of the poor ſufferers; and the Duke d'Orleans has himſelf given 12000 livres to the unhappy inhabitants of Chartres."

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, July 12.

"A courier diſpatched from the army on the 1ſt, is arrived with the agreeable news of a ſecond glorious victory being obtained by the Ruſſian fleet over that of the Turks, in the neighbourhood of Oczakow, attended with advantages infinitely ſuperior to thoſe we obtained on the memorable 18th of June; and of thoſe advantages we hope to be able to give a complete Detail in a day or two.

"Yeſterday in conſequence of the ſignal triumph thus gained over the arms of the Porte in the black ſea, a ſolemn Te Deum was ſung in the Cathedral of this city, in the preſence of the empreſs and the whole court."

Tueſday morning a meeting of the Privy Council was held at the Cockpit, ſummoned for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration, "A report of Sir Joſeph Banks, on the general queſtion of admitting wheat, the produce of the United States of America, detained at the ports of Liverpool, &c. &c."

Yeſterday a Court of Directors was held at the Eaſt-India Houſe, when 32 ſail were taken up for the ſervice of the enſuing ſeaſon, five of them are new. The Court ſit again this day to appoint their voyages.

Yeſterday evening the Jamaica, Lewerd Iſlands, and two American mails, were ſent off from the Poſt-Office to Falmouth, where they are ordered to be ſhipped on board the Packets intended to convey them, which are to ſail directly.

FOR SALE, BY

William Adcock,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets,

A Quantity of Bleached Linens,

The Manufacture of this Country.

A large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, as uſual.

Alſo ſundry LOTS on Lombard-ſtreet, beginning at Eleventh-ſtreet, to be Let on Ground-rent.

Public Sale of Real Eſtate.

At the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 12th day of November next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, will be Sold to the higheſt bidder, the following property, late belonging to William Pollard, Eſquire.

No. 1. CALLED Long Meadows. A tract of land lying in late Bedford, now Huntingdon county; granted to Richard Mongle upon application, ſurveyed the 19th day of October, 1775; containing 193 acres and allowance, of which 60 or 80 acres are a fine bottom. On the premiſes there is a ſmall log houſe and barn, five acres of meadow and ten acres of upland cleared, and ſome apple-trees planted. It is ſituate between the Shade and Black Log mountains, and well watered by a ſmall creek running through the middle of the tract: Is diſtant three miles from Cluggage's mill, about eight miles from a landing on Juniata, at the mouth of Aughwick creek, 160 miles from this city, and 50 from the town of Carliſle; is well timbered with oak, hickory, ſugar-maple, &c.

2. Long Edge. A tract of patented land, adjoining the above to the northward; containing 388¼ acres; is much the ſame kind of land, and unimproved.

3. Moore Hill. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 2. to the northward; containing 380 acres and 103 perches, of which there are 22 acres of meadow and 7 acres of upland cleared; one good log ſtable, and one old one on the premiſes. The land is much like No. 2.

4. A tract of land adjoining No. 3, to the northward, granted to James Dalton on location, and ſurveyed the day of 17 ; containing 302 acres and 28 perches; is improved, and much the ſame kind of land as the above deſcribed.

5. Long Pipe. A tract of patented land adjoining No. 4, to the northward; containing 260 acres and 122 perches, of which there are 25 acres of meadow and from 65 to 70 acres of upland cleared. On the premiſes there is a log houſe 50 by 20 feet, not quite finiſhed, a log barn 70 by 35 or 40 feet, about 16 acres are grubbed, and the trees deadened, in order to make meadow, a number of apple and peach trees planted.

6. Ravend. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 5, to the northward; containing 303 acres and 48 perches, and much the ſame kind of land; is unimproved, and about four miles from the landing on Juniata.

7. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 6, to the northward; containing 184 acres and 122 perches; is unimproved.

The foregoing tracts have been occupied as one farm for a number of years.

8. A valuable body of land, containing 31000 acres, ſituate, lying and being in the county of Jefferſon, on the north ſide of Green or Buffaloe river, in the ſtate of Virginia, ſurveyed for and patented to William Pollard, by virtue of ſundry Treaſury warrants, entered the 16th day of March, 1784. This tract is nearly a ſquare, ſaid to abound with timber, and to be plentifully ſupplied with water from ſtreams which paſs through it and fall into Buffaloe river----a plan whereof may be ſeen at the place of ſale. Captain Thomas Hutchins, Geographer General to the United States, gives the following repreſentation of Buffaloe river, in his topographical deſcription of Virginia, &c. "Buffaloe river falls into the Ohio on the eaſtern ſide of it, at the diſtance of 925 miles from Fort Pitt. It is a very conſiderable branch of the Ohio, is 200 yards wide, navigable upwards of 150 miles for batteaus and barges of 30 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 3 feet deep, carrying about 7 tons, and can be navigated much farther by large canoes. The ſtream is moderate; the lands on both ſides of this river are of a moſt luxuriant quality for the production of hemp, flax, wheat, tobacco, &c. They are covered with a great variety of lofty and uſeful timber, as oak, hickory, mulberry, elm, &c. Several perſons who have aſcended this river ſay, that ſalt ſprings, coal, lime and free-ſtone, &c. are to be found in a variety of places."

9. An undivided ninth part of 90000 acres of land, ſituate in the county of Lincoln, on the waters of Cumberland river, and about three or four miles therefrom, on the north ſide, in the ſtate of Virginia; was ſurveyed the 30th Auguſt, 1985, and patented to Doctor Thomas Say.

10. A tract of patented land, in Harriſon county, ſtate of Virginia, lying on Hughes's river; was ſurveyed and patented by virtue of a land-office and treaſury warrant No. 18308, containing 1500 acres.

11. A tract of cripple and cedar ſwamp, containing 63 acres, ſituate on Squacum creek, county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey. A Sheriff's deed, dated the 25th of May 1770, is held for this tract.

12. The life-eſtate of William Pollard to one half of a lot of ground, containing in breadth north and ſouth on Front-ſtreet continued in the Northern-Liberties 88 feet, and in depth eaſt and weſt 149 feet; bounded eaſtward by Front-ſtreet, northward, weſtward and ſouthward by ground late of Thomas Green; is commonly known by the name of the Sugar-houſe lot.

Any perſon deſirous of further information may apply to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at the place of ſale.

ROBERT RALSTON, Aſſignee, &c.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold, ſome Pennſylvania Certificates, Continental Certificates and Facilities, R. R.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1788.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for repreſentatives of this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United Sates; and for appointing electors on the part of this ſtate, for chooſing a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

WHEREAS the conſtitution of the United States declares and directs, that "the houſe of repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States ſhall be compoſed of members choſen every ſecond year by the people of the ſeveral ſtates, that the electors in each ſtate ſhall have the requiſite qualifications of electors of the moſt numerous branch of the ſtate legiſlature, that until the enumeration therein pointed out of the citizens of the United Sates ſhall be made, the number of repreſentatives for this ſtate ſhall be eight." And that "the times, places and manner of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives ſhall be preſcribed in each ſtate by the legiſlature thereof."

And whereas it is further declared and directed in and by the ſaid conſtitution, that for the purpoſes of chooſing a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, "each ſtate ſhall appoint, in ſuch manner as the legiſlature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of ſenators and repreſentatives to which the ſtate may be entitled in the Congreſs."

And whereas the convention which framed the ſaid conſtitution, reſolved, that as ſoon as the conventions of nine ſtates ſhould have ratified the ſaid conſtitution, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled ſhould fix a day on which electors ſhould be appointed by the ſtates which ſhould have ratified the ſame, and a day on which the electors ſhould aſſemble to vote for the Preſident, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under the ſaid conſtitution. And that after ſuch publication, the electors ſhall be appointed, and the ſenators and repreſentatives elected.

And whereas the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by their act of the thirteenth day of September, in the preſent year, reciting that the ſaid conſtitution had been ratified in the manner therein declared to be ſufficient for the eſtabliſhment of the ſame, did reſolve, that the firſt Wedneſday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the ſeveral ſtates ratifying the ſaid conſtitution before the ſaid day, and that the firſt Wedneſday in February next be the day for the electors to aſſemble in their reſpective ſtates, and vote for a Preſident.

And whereas a convention duly appointed by the people of this ſtate did, by their act of the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, in the name of the ſaid people, aſſent to and ratify the ſaid conſtitution: In order therefore to carry the ſaid conſtitution into effect,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the election of repreſentatives, agreeably to the ſaid conſtitution and the directions of this act, to ſerve in the Congreſs of the ſaid United States, ſhall be held by the citizens thereof, qualified to vote for members of Aſſembly, on the laſt Wedneſday in November next, and of electors, agreeably to the ſaid conſtitution, on the firſt Wedneſday of January next, of which elections due notice ſhall be given by the Sheriffs of the reſpective counties, agreeably to the election laws of this ſtate, at the places in the city of Philadelphia, and in the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, preſcribed by the election laws aforeſaid, in like manner as in and by the ſaid election laws is directed for the election of members of the General Aſſembly of this ſtate; and all and every officer and perſon whoſe duty it is or may be to attend, conduct and regulate, according to the election laws of this ſtate, the general election to be held on the ſecond Tueſday in October next, are hereby authoriſed, enjoined and required to attend, conduct and regulate the elections herein directed to be held for the purpoſes aforeſaid, in like manner as in and by the ſaid election laws is directed; and the ſeveral powers and authorities to them given by the laws of this ſtate, relating to the election of members of Aſſembly of this ſtate, are and ſhall be continued and veſted in the ſaid officers and perſons reſpectively, for the purpoſes of holding and conducting the ſaid elections to be held in purſuance of the directions of this act, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the powers and authorities aforeſaid were herein particularly enumerated and expreſſed; and in caſe of the death, abſence or inability of any of the ſaid officers or perſons, before the holding the elections in and by this act directed to be held, others ſhall be choſen or appointed in their ſtead, according to the directions of the ſaid election laws. And all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall or may be guilty of any neglect or abuſe of the ſaid election laws, or of any part thereof, at any election to be held in purſuance of this act, ſhall be proſecuted and puniſhed, in the ſame manner as if he or they was or were guilty of the like neglects, abuſes or breaches of the ſaid election laws, in the election of repreſentatives to ſerve in the General Aſſembly of this ſtate.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every perſon coming to vote for electors, agreeably to the ſaid conſtitution and the directions of this act, ſhall deliver in writing, on one ticket or piece of paper, the names of ten perſons to be voted for as electors, agreeably to the ſaid conſtitution, and for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That after the polls in the ſeveral diſtricts ſhall be cloſed, and the votes of the electors caſt up in manner and form directed by the laws of this ſtate on that ſubject, the names of the ſeveral perſons voted for at the ſeveral wards and diſtricts in the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, ſhall be written on parchment or paper, and the number of votes for each candidate in the wards and diſtricts fairly enumerated and ſet down; which numbers ſhall be written in words at length, and not in figures only; and the tickets and other papers relating to the elections ſhall be ſealed up and depoſited, in manner and form as directed by the election laws of this ſtate. And on ſuch names and numbers being ſo ſet down and written, the judges of the ſeveral elections in the city of Philadelphia, and in each and every diſtrict in all and every county of this ſtate, when aſſembled at the place for that purpoſe directed, ſhall reſpectively, within the ſpace of three days after the ſaid election, ſign and ſeal the papers or inſtrument on which the ſame are ſo written, and ſhall make out, ſign, ſeal and execute duplicate returns thereof; one whereof ſhall be delivered to the Prothonotary of the county, to be kept ſafely, and one other copy thereof ſhall be delivered to the Sheriff of the proper county, to be delivered or ſafely tranſmitted by him, within ten days after each reſpective election, to the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of this ſtate, for the inſpection and examination of the ſaid Supreme Executive Council. And in the city of Philadelphia, and in ſuch counties wherein the ſaid election ſhall be holden at one place, the ſaid elections ſhall be carried on and conducted, and the return thereof made, in like manner as is herein directed. And the ſaid Supreme Executive Council, after having received the returns, papers and inſtruments aforeſaid, from the ſaid city, and each and every of the counties aforeſaid, ſhall enumerate and aſcertain the numbers of votes for each and every candidate and perſon ſo as aforeſaid choſen as repreſentatives or electors reſpectively, and ſhall thereupon declare, by proclamation iſſued by the ſaid Council, duly ſigned by the Preſident, and without delay diſperſed through the ſtate, the names of the eight perſons higheſt in votes of the electors throughout the ſtate, and in conſequence duly elected and choſen as repreſentatives of and for the ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States; and the names of the ten perſons higheſt in votes, and therefore elected as electors, agreeably to the conſtitution aforeſaid. And the ſaid Supreme Executive Council ſhall, ſo ſoon as conveniently may be after ſuch examination and declaration, tranſmit the ſame, together with the documents on which it is founded, to the Secretary of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, to be by him delivered to the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States, when they ſhall be aſſembled at the time and place by the preſent Congreſs of the United States directed and fixed on.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the electors, ſo as aforeſaid to be choſen, ſhall aſſemble on the firſt Wedneſday in February next, at the borough of Reading, and ſhall perform the duties enjoined on them by the ſaid conſtitution, agreeably to the directions thereof; and the ſame allowance of mileage and daily wages, when travelling to, remaining at and returning from the place aforeſaid, ſhall be paid them, and each and every of them, as is by law allowed and paid to members of Aſſembly of this commonwealth; the ſame to be paid by the Treaſurer of this ſtate, or the Treaſurer of the counties in which ſuch electors reſpectively reſide, on warrants ſigned by the Preſident of the meeting of ſuch electors, if any they ſhall chooſe, or by the majority of ſuch electors, excluſive of the perſon in whoſe favor ſuch warrants may or ſhall be reſpectively drawn.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,
THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, *on* Saturday, *the fourth day of* October, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and eight.*
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

ACCIDENT furniſhed me with copies of the following letters; the reading of them afforded me ſome entertainment. If you think they will contribute to the amuſement of your readers, you are at liberty to publiſh them, and you will thereby oblige
A CUSTOMER.

Philadelphia, 20th February, 1788.

DEAR JEAN,

I PROMISED (and you know how well I keep every promiſe to you) that I would ſend an account of every thing that happened to me in town, as often as I had an opportunity of writing to you.

Yeſterday was the firſt of my being here, and afforded nothing, ſave my going to and returning from the State-Houſe. Early this morning I got a note (as they call it) but you will underſtand me better, when I ſay a ſmall letter, from a citizen, deſiring me to dine with him at three o'clock. I determined to go, and ſet my watch with the State-Houſe clock, that I might hit the time exactly. The folks at our houſe went to dinner at one; I would not join them; but, from that to two was in my opinion the longeſt hour I ever felt.

However, what thro' fear that my watch went too ſlow, or that the good man had miſtaken the time, and indeed I believe hunger had ſome hand in it, for to tell the truth it pinched me moſt confoundedly, off I ſat, and got to the houſe long enough before three. The ſervant that opened the door looked a little ſtrange at me, as much (I believe) as to ſay, who are you? But on my aſking for his maſter, he left me a minute, and returning, ſhewed me into a room, and ſhut the door. Here was I alone in a beautiful apartment, the workmanſhip very nice, and the furniture elegant. The room itſelf, however, was cold and damp, and the fire was not well kindled. I felt moreover a little uneaſy. Thinks I, if any ſtranger came to our houſe, and I put him into our back room, and left him half an hour, would he be well pleaſed, or how could I look him in the face, without a good excuſe. Juſt as this thought began to fret me a little, a beautiful picture caught my eye, and gave quite a different turn to my temper. What are all theſe fine things placed here for, thought I, but for my amuſement? I directly found ample excuſe for the abſence of my hoſt, and really bluſhed at my own ſtupidity in not having made this remark ſooner. To work therefore I went, and examined all the pictures over. I thought ſome of the pieces were taken from ſcripture, and it came into my head, whether devotion might not be helped this way. For though we abhor worſhipping of images or pictures, yet by means like theſe even a ſtupid fellow might be made almoſt to ſee his religion. In now pops a ſtrange man. He gave me a free look, a little nod with his head, and turned about to look at a picture. My amuſement ſuffered by his preſence, and I could not help wiſhing, after all, that our entertainer had been preſent, to have opened ſome kind of communication between us. After a little time the company came in faſt. They were generally known to each other, but all ſtrangers to me. At laſt the good man arrived, I was made known to the company, and informed who my fellow-gueſts were. You may think I was pleaſed to find myſelf among men, many of whom I had heard extolled for their abilities and underſtanding. A vain man might have been tempted to view this as a refined compliment paid to him; but in the preſent caſe, it would have been wronging the good ſenſe of my hoſt, to have ſuppoſed him capable of ſo great a miſtake with regard to me. I therefore conſidered his attention to me as proceeding from the benevolence of his diſpoſition, and the preſent company as his intimate acquaintances. The chairs were now handed round the fire, a circle was formed, and the company ſeated. I had determined not to ſpeak a word, and to be attentive to all that was ſaid. But, would you think it, I had more diſcourſe addreſſed to me, and more queſtions aſked of me, than any other perſon in company. One took up the ſituation of our county, the diſtance from market, the practicability of roads, and communications by water. Another the nature of our ſoil, the kinds and quality of our timber, whether we had mines of iron or coal, or any ſalt ſprings. A third enquired reſpecting our huſbandry, what grains we raiſed, which anſwered beſt; whether flax, hemp or cotton had been tried, and with what ſucceſs; as to the number of our ſtock, and the extent of our meadows, &c. At firſt I thought theſe ſubjects were addreſſed to me as a clown, who could ſpeak of nothing elſe. But this thought did not ruffle me, even while I was under the impreſſion of it. For as I came with the fulleſt intention of giving offence to no one, I conſidered the firſt ſtep to it was, to take every thing in good part myſelf. But gueſs my ſurprize when I was convinced, beyond a doubt, that information and inſtruction were the real objects of the company; and indeed the whole diſcourſe was conducted with ſo much decency and good humour, that I was ready to conclude that theſe citizens excel us country people as much in their converſation, as they do in their dreſs and furniture. But it is late, and I muſt put off the dinner to the next opportunity.

Philadelphia, February 22, 1788.

DEAR JEAN,

MY laſt letter concluded with the beginning of a dinner, to which our hoſt ſhewed the way. The lady of the houſe received us, at the head of the table, with the moſt obliging deportment. It is true ſhe ſaid but little, as we were (I believe) moſtly ſtrangers to her; but then her looks expreſſed the moſt hearty welcome. She was dreſſed with great care, and, as far as I could be a judge, at a great expence. Pride and affectation are, with us, generally ſuppoſed to be the concomitants of ſuch attire; but I declare I thought her abſolutely free from both. But what gave me both pain and aſtoniſhment was, to ſee a woman, who had borne ſundry children, and who, from her age, might be the mother of many more, laced with ſuch ſtraightneſs, as almoſt reduced her to the form of a piſmire. Surely this cuſtom muſt be attended with pernicious conſequences, both to themſelves and their offſpring. May not the few and ſickly children of cities be charged in part to this account. It has been ſaid, that the man who could produce two blades of corn inſtead of one would deſerve the firſt reward of his country. Would not much be due to the character, by whoſe directions or management two children would be born inſtead of one, or even one healthy and ſound, in place of a diſtorted and ſickly one. A king of Pruſſia might do ſomething in ſuch a caſe. But our governments, victorious over every other kind of tyranny, muſt ſtill, I fear, ſubmit to that of cuſtom. The above is a wide digreſſion. It has, however, given us time to eat our dinners, and the landlady to withdraw, after having drank half a glaſs. I feel ſorry even yet for her abſence; for no ſooner was ſhe gone, than the whole company ſeemed to aſſume an air of greater latitude. They were neither ſo choice in the ſubjects of their diſcourſe, nor in their language. The bottle was puſhed. Too many talked together, and ſcarce any body attended to what was ſaid. I cannot help remarking of how much ſervice the preſence of decent women is, in every company where they are admitted. They certainly check and awe into decency the rudeſt and moſt unpoliſhed of men. And I really believe, that if galleries were erected for the purpoſe, where women of character might be admitted to hear the debates at our State Houſe, it would have a happy effect, not only in ſoftening the aſperity of debate, but in refining the language as well as the general deportment of the members. The company now preſented an aſpect quite the reverſe of what it was before dinner. The gentlemen who then ſhone in diſcourſe, and who both ſurprized and delighted the company with the juſtneſs of their ſentiments and correctneſs of their language, were now generally ſilent. On the other hand, the former mutes made themſelves ample amends, and one of them lorded it over the whole company; for any body can make a noiſe. And here an obſervation forces itſelf upon me. It is, that no man of abilities ſhould *make free with liquor*, or mix himſelf with thoſe that do ſo. It is the ſure way to render his talents, whether they be the gifts of genius or the effects of induſtry, cheap and uſeleſs both to himſelf and the world. Indeed, if it be true that men of enlarged faculties are generally diffident, this is a certain method to ſink them below par, and obliterate at once all their advantages. When we broke up, the lamps were lighted. I have felt no inconvenience from my viſit, and have ſettled one maxim for my future conduct from it. That if ever I am tempted to give a looſe to the reins of intemperance, it ſhall not be with common whiſkey. What ſcratched faces and broken noſes would have diſgraced the company, if we had committed ourſelves to the government of that fiery liquid. When I ſee our neighbours in the country pouring this corroſive ſtuff down their throats, I cannot help comparing them to Oſtriches ſwallowing hob nails or ruſty iron, and indeed, in the end, the effects are nearly alike fatal to both. The tender coats of the ſtomach too, being torn and tortured by the inflammatory contents, the whole ſyſtem is thrown into a ſtate of irritation, reaſon is drowned, and the angry man, feeling injury and pain, wreaks his vengeance on all about him. Widely different indeed was our caſe. The generous liquor, ſmooth and balſamic, exalted the ſocial feelings, and ſeemed to ſhed harmony all around. But then it was too good. Water, after all, will be the drink of the prudent man; among the good qualities of which I do not conſider it as leaſt, that it is deſtitute of all allurement that can tend to exceſs.

JONATHAN FREELAND.

JAMES MILLER,

Having removed from the corner of Gray's alley to the houſe lately occupied by Mrs. *Telfair*, in Front-ſtreet, a few doors nearer Cheſnut-ſtreet, on the bank ſide of the way, has juſt received by the Polly, Capt. Williamſon, from Hull,

A freſh aſſortment of WOOLENS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon-----Conſiſting of

COARSE and fine broadcloths; coatings; blanketings; plain, white and ſpotted ſwanſkins; green, blue, white and drab halfthicks; green, mottled and blue rugs; calimancoes and ſhalloons; with, as uſual, a handſome aſſortment of

CHINTZES and *CALLICOES*, &c. &c.

N. B. He expects an additional aſſortment per the firſt European veſſels. Philadelphia, October 1, 1788.

FOR SALE,

Genuine Drugs and Medicines,

This Day Imported in the Pigou, Capt. Sutton, from London,

By ROBERT BASS, Apothecary,

In MARKET-STREET;

WHERE practitioners in medicine, apothecaries, druggiſts, ſtore-keepers, and others, will meet with a variety of articles, new, pure, and worthy their attention.

A large ſupply of patent yellow; a few barrels of refined ſalt petre, red and white lead.

Fine table ſallad oil, by the bottle or gallon, of the ſame approved quality as imported laſt ſpring.

A few additional boxes of Reeves's uſeful and admired patent colours.

The beſt annatto for dying linen the nankeen colour; fine Pruſſian blue, and high poliſhed varniſh for finiſhing capital works.

Iſinglaſs of the firſt ſtaple for fining and brightening wine, beer, cyder, and other liquors.

Sea medicine cheſts, properly conſtructed, with full directions to maſters of veſſels that do not carry a ſurgeon.

Family medicine boxes, nearly on a ſimilar plan, very neceſſary for large plantations remote from a phyſician.

Phyſicians' preſcriptions and family receipts correctly and particularly attended to.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the Honorable Jacob Ruſh, Eſquire, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and Niſi Prius on the 20th day of October next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners and Conſtables, within the county of Bucks, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things, which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done. And alſo thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners who are or ſhall be in the gaol of ſaid county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Newtown, the 24th day of September, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the thirteenth year of American independence.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 13th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a certain piece or parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, in the county of Philadelphia, containing 75 acres, bounded by land late of Jonathan Paſchall, deceaſed, by a run of water, and by the great road leading from Darby towards Philadelphia. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Peter Grubb, the younger, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) September 20.

We hear from Amherſt, that on Sunday morning, the 7th inſtant, departed this life Mr. Timothy Nichols, in the 88th year of his age. He has left a widow in the 86th year of her age---they lived together about 64 years. He has left a numerous offſpring, even to the fourth generation.

NEW-YORK, September 29.

A correſpondent obſerves with great pleaſure, that the American ladies begin to aſſume a proper degree of independence. Hitherto their faſhions have been dictated by the belles of Paris and London:---but the practice of wearing the Broad Chip-Hat, drawn down on each ſide over the ears, is evidently copied from Jemima Wilkinſon, the celebrated female preacher. Our correſpondent congratulates his countrymen on this event, and on the rapid multiplication of Jemimas.

FREDERICK-TOWN, September 24.

From a perſon who paſſed through this town laſt Saturday, and who produced to us credentials, the authenticity of which may be depended on---we have abſtracted the following account.

Our informer was taken priſoner by the Algerines, in a ſhip belonging to Boſton, bound to Liſbon, and commanded by Capt. Williams. After his arrival at Algiers, he was with the reſt of the ſhip's company expoſed for ſale at public vendue---from whence he was ſent to the country-houſe of his maſter, about two miles from town, where he was chained to a wheel-barrow, and kept on one pound of bread per day---with a pint of rice per week, for the ſpace of 18 months, during which time he had no opportunity to learn the fate of his companions until the 10th day of December laſt.---He with another Chriſtian ſlave were removed to a gaol in the town of Algiers, where he diſcerned amongſt 400 Chriſtan ſlaves three of his ſhip-mates, and 26 American priſoners. They remained crouded up in this gaol till the 18th of December, when they were diſtributed on board of different gallies, in the ſervice of the Dey. Our informer, with 18 other ſlaves, was put on board a Xebec, which carried eight ſix-pounders and 60 men; on his arrival he was chained with the other ſlaves to the oars, and experienced the moſt cruel treatment for above four weeks---till on the 20th of Januray laſt, the day of his deliverance appeared; being on the coaſt of Malta, they were attacked by an armed veſſel belonging to Genoa, which, after a ſhocking ſcene of bloodſhed, took them ſword in hand: the unfortunate ſlaves being the moſt expoſed, 11 were killed in their chains---our informer with the few remaining were ſet at liberty, and treated with that humanity which diſtinguiſhes the Chriſtian from the Barbarian. They landed firſt in Italy, where they were furniſhed with money, cloaths, and a paſſport. Our informer having formed a reſolution not to expoſe himſelf to the danger of being taken a ſecond time by thoſe enemies to mankind, undertook to travel by land to Rome, from there through Spain and France, till he arrived at Bourdeaux, from whence he found the way to his native country again. He is now on his way to ſee his ancient parents, who it may eaſily be ſuppoſed will drop a parental tear, to hear this mournful tale related by their unfortunate ſon.

At the time when this perſon left Algiers, all the Chriſtian ſlaves were brought from the country into the town, in order to be put on board of the gallies, as the Dey had taken an active part in favor of the Porte.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 8.

Laſt Saturday the Honorable the General Aſſembly of this State adjourned, *ſine die*.

The harmony with which the late ſeſſions of Aſſembly has terminated is a moſt comfortable circumſtance to every friend of good government. The two fœderal characters which have been elected to repreſent Pennſylvania in the Senate of the United States, and the concordance of all parties with reſpect to the law paſſed by the houſe, regulating the time, place and manner of chuſing our eight members of the fœderal houſe of repreſentatives, and the election of the ten electors of the Preſident, are good omens of future happineſs under the new conſtitution.

The electors of the Preſident of the United States, on the part of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, are to meet in the borough of Reading, where it is univerſally hoped and expected that one more tribute of merited approbation will be given to GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQUIRE, by their unanimous ſuffrages. Of the ſeveral reſpectable characters in nomination for Vice-Preſident, circumſtances ſeem moſt to concur in favor of John Adams, Eſquire. While the conciliating talents of Governor Hancock, and the attachments to him that prevail in Maſſachuſetts, render him neceſſary to the peace of New-England, Mr. Adams is perfectly at leiſure to fill a ſeat, for which nature, education, and the experience of ſeveral years and various Courts in Europe, have eminently and peculiarly qualified him.

The late improvements that have been made in the manufacturing *American cheeſe* are proofs, that the *Engliſh cheeſe* does not owe its peculiar good qualities to the ſoil, climate, or paſture of Great-Britain. American cheeſe, when kept equally long with the Engliſh, is equally good. It is to be lamented, that the *capitals* of our farmers will not admit of their keeping their cheeſe long enough to bring them to perfection, before they expoſe them to ſale. To remedy this inconvenience, would it not be a good ſpeculation for our merchants, who have capitals, to purchaſe the cheeſe from the farmers, and keep them two or three years in houſes prepared for that purpoſe? It is in this manner the Engliſh cheeſe are bought and ripened in Great-Britain.

A correſpondent informs us, that a new cheeſe placed in the middle of a hay ſtack, or under a load or two of wheat or rye in the ſtraw in a barn, ripens, in the courſe of ſix months, more than it will in two years in any other ſituation. The cheeſe, when taken out of the hay or ſtraw, is changed from a white to a yellow colour, and is reduced nearly one half in its thickneſs.

A correſpondent rejoices to ſee a law paſſed in the Delaware ſtate for aboliſhing FAIRS. He cannot help expreſſing his ſurpriſe that good men of all denominations, and more eſpecially the active friends of morality and order among all religious ſocieties, ſhould ſo long have neglected to bear a teſtimony againſt the prevalence of theſe inſtitutions, which have had ſuch an influence in ſpreading vices of all kinds thro' our country. Drinking, gaming, ſwearing, &c. &c. are their uſual attendants. It is to be hoped the legiſlature of Pennſylvania will put a ſtop to them at their next meeting.

We hear that Baron Polinitz has brought with him into New-York, a model of the newly invented THRESHING-MILL. By means of this mill, a man and a boy may threſh 70 buſhels of wheat in a day. The price of it is only £12. One mill will ſerve a whole townſhip, by being uſed in ſucceſſion by different farmers.

A gentleman from Boſton informs us, that in the town of Lynn, in Maſſachuſetts, 200,000 womens ſhoes were made laſt year. It is *falſe*, to ſay we became independent of Great-Britain in July 1776. We are now *ſtruggling* for our independence upon that country. Nothing but induſtry, œconomy, temperance and manufactures, will make us a free and independent people.

In the Pigou, from London, came paſſengers, the lady of Mr. John Warder, and two children, of this city; Mrs. Rebecca Jones, an eminent public Friend; Miſs Suſan Dillwyn; Mr. George Ruſſel, of Birmingham, and Mr. William Poyntell, of this city.

And in the ſhip Harmony, Mr. Edminſton and lady, Dr. Lewis and lady, Mrs. Barron, Mr. Gillett, Dr. Peterſon, and Mr. Service.

The Harmony on her paſſage met with a moſt violent gale of wind and tempeſtuous ſea, which ſwept two men overboard, who were drowned, carried away the mizen maſt by the board, the head of the fore-top maſt, cabouſe, coops, &c. off the deck, and ſtove in the larboard quarter gallery, rails, &c.

The Louiſa, Dixon, for Virginia, ſailed from Graveſend on Thurſday, the 7th of Auguſt.

The Nantz, Skinner, from Maryland, paſſed by the Thames the 10th of Auguſt.

The Neptune, Scott, for Boſton, ſailed from Graveſend the ſame day.

Extract from the JOURNALS *of* CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, *September* 16, 1788.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, ſeconded by Mr. Williamſon,

Reſolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the ſeveral ſtates, to paſs proper laws for preventing the tranſportation of convicted malefactors from foreign countries into the United States.

Friday, October 3, in General Aſſembly, agreeably to the order of the day, the report of the committee of the whole on the memorial of Eleazer Oſwald, read Sept. 30, was read the ſecond time, as follows, viz.

Reſolved, that the charges exhibited by Col. Eleazer Oſwald againſt the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, and the teſtimony given in ſupport of them, are not a ſufficient ground of impeachment.

A motion was then made by Mr. Clymer, ſeconded by Mr. Peters, to poſtpone the conſideration of the ſaid report, in order to introduce the following reſolution, viz.

Reſolved, That this Houſe, having in a committee of the whole gone into a full examination of the charges exhibited by Eleazer Oſwald, of arbitrary and oppreſſive proceedings in the Juſtices of the Supreme Court againſt the ſaid Eleazer Oſwald, are of opinion, that the charges are unſupported by the teſtimony adduced, and conſequently that there is no juſt cauſe for impeaching the ſaid Juſtices.

Which was carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved by Mr. Findley, ſeconded by Mr. Kennedy, to poſtpone the conſideration of the reſolution moved by Mr. Clymer and Mr. Peters, in order to ſubſtitute the following, viz.

Reſolved, That the proceedings of the Supreme Court againſt Col. Eleazer Oſwald, in puniſhing him by fine and impriſonment, at their diſcretion, for a conſtructive or implied contempt, not committed in the preſence of the Court, nor againſt any officer, or order thereof, but for writing and publiſhing improperly, or indecently, reſpecting a cauſe depending before the Supreme Court, and reſpecting ſome of the Judges of ſaid Court, was an unconſtitutional exerciſe of judicial power, and ſets an alarming precedent of the moſt dangerous conſequence to the citizens of this commonwealth.

Reſolved, That it be ſpecially recommended to the enſuing General Aſſembly to define the nature and extent of contempts, and direct their puniſhment.

On the queſtion, Will the Houſe agree to the poſtponement for the purpoſe aforeſaid? The yeas and nays were called by Mr. Fitzſimons and Mr. Findley, and were as follow, viz.--- Yeas 22---Nays 35.

So it was carried in the negative, and the reſolution propoſed by Mr. Clymer and Mr. Peters again recurring---On the queſtion, "Will the Houſe adopt the ſame?"---The yeas and nays were called by Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Peters, and were as follow, viz. Yeas 34---Nays 23. So it was carried in the affirmative.

At a Meeting of a very conſiderable Number of reſpectable Inhabitants of the county of Montgomery, held at Whitemarſh; and alſo at another Meeting held at Wentz's Tavern, on Saturday, the 4th Inſtant, it was agreed to ſupport the following Ticket at the enſuing Election, viz.

Councillor. Zebulon Potts.

Aſſembly. Jonathan Roberts, Robert Lollar, Jacob Reiſſe, Peter Richards.

It is hoped that Individuals will give up their Friends, and no longer diſgrace the County by ſplitting the Ticket, and thereby ſuffering Men to get in that are unqualified or improper to fill the Office.

*** The inhabitants of the lower diſtrict of the county of Montgomery are requeſted to meet on *Friday*, the 10th inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of *Andrew Gilkinſon*, in the townſhip of Upper Dublin, on buſineſs relative to the enſuing General Election.

P. S. As the Lower Diſtrict of Montgomery county was not fully apprized of the meeting at Wentz's tavern, they have thought proper to advertiſe the above Meeting. Oct. 6.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

SOLOMON, ſpeaking of mankind, ſays, "madneſs is in their *hearts*."---Had he lived in the United States, and witneſſed the practice of our citizens in importing their *breakfaſts* from China, their *drinks* from the Weſt India iſlands, and their *ſupper* (when it conſiſts of *cheeſe*) from Great-Britain, he would certainly have added, that "madneſs is in their *ſtomachs*." To remove this American malady, I beg you would give the following receipts a place in your paper. They are intended to form a FEDERAL DIET.

BREAKFAST.

There is a ſubſtance called *milk*, much uſed by our anceſtors as food, but now made uſe of only to fatten hogs. This milk may be uſed in a variety of ways for breakfaſt, either with bread, or rice, or Indian muſh, or apple pye, or with the ripe fruits of the ſeaſon. After this a little American cheeſe may be taken with bread, if neceſſary. Salt meat of all kinds, and ſalt fiſh (which have been made a part of the American breakfaſt, in order to make up for the deficiency of tea and coffee as articles of diet) ſhould never be taſted at breakfaſt. They provoke undue degrees, of appetite, and, by exciting a troubleſome thirſt, often lead perſons to drink more water than is wholeſome, and in ſome inſtances to drink ſpirit and water, or other kinds of ſtrong drink, before dinner.

DINNER.

All the meats and fiſhes of our country, with bread made of wheat, rye or Indian corn. Rye and Indian bread are more nutrious than wheat bread. A family that uſes thoſe two kinds of bread only, will ſave £12 or £15 a year by them. Freſh meat ſhould as often as poſſible be made into ſoups or broths. Barley, or any or all the vegetables of the ſeaſon, boiled in theſe ſoups and broths, render them both more pleaſant and wholeſome. Broths are in a peculiar manner proper for children. The more vegetables that are eaten with meat the better. Pyes, apple-dumplings, and puddings of all kinds, may be eaten after or before the meat and vegetables before mentioned. The drinks with this meal ſhould be beer, cyder, pomona wine, milk and water, or ſimple water.

SUPPER.

The ſame as breakfaſt.

F.

*** The Electors of the county of Philadelphia are requeſted to meet at the houſe of the Widow *Leſher*, in Germantown, on FRIDAY, the 10th inſt. in order to nominate five ſuitable perſons to repreſent the county in the General Aſſembly for the enſuing year; as alſo to nominate two ſuitable perſons, the one for Councillor, the other for Commiſſioner for ſaid county. *October* 7, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed, price 5*ſ*.

And to be ſold by *James Adams & Sons*, in Wilmington; and by *Hall & Sellers*, *Bradford*, *Dunlap & Claypoole*, *Bailey*, *Seddon*, *and Dobſon*, bookſellers, in Philadelphia,

SERMONS, &c.

1. On the diviſions among chriſtians. 2. On the neceſſity of regeneration to future happineſs. 3. The ſcripture doctrine of election. 4. Extract of a letter from Mr. Whitefield to Mr. Weſley. 5. An addreſs to the Deiſts.

By *Henry Pattillo*, A. M. of Granville, North-Carolina.

In neceſſariis unitas; in non-neceſſariis lenitas; in omnibus charitas. ANON.

Alſo, *by the ſame Author, price* 1*ſ*.

THE PLAIN

Planter and Farmer's Family Aſſiſtant:

Containing an *addreſs* to huſbands and wives, children and ſervants; with three *catechiſms*, for children, youths, and negroes.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

At his OFFICE, the north ſide of *Market ſtreet*, three doors above *Second-ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court-houſe*,---Continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of *Paper Money*, *Certificates* and *Public Securities*, of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable *Commiſſions*.

A large Aſſortment of the Freſheſt

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

With a variety of genuine

Patent Medicines and *Surgeon's Inſtruments*,

Imported in the Pigou, Captain Sutton, from London, and For SALE on reaſonable terms, by

TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN,

CHEMIST & DRGGIST,

Four doors below the Friend's Meeting houſe, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

Among which are the following, viz.

ESSENCE of burgamot, oil of lavender, genuine red bark, beſt pale bark, cantharides, jallap, opium, rhubarb, ſaffron, ſenna, ſaltpetre------Fraunces female ſtrengthening elixir, Anderſon's and Hooper's pills, Greenhough's tincture and Hemet's eſſence of pearl for the teeth.

He has alſo for ſale---A general aſſortment of Shop Furniture for Doctors uſe, vials, &c. &c.

Carliſle, October 2, 1788.

A SPECIAL meeting of the board of Truſtees of Dickinſon College is to be held at Carliſle, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of November next, agreeable to the charter.

The Truſtees are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance, as buſineſs of great importance to the inſtitution will then come before them.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, *P. pro tem.*

Philadelphia, October 1, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Alias Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 13th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening---The following Meſſuages and Lots of Ground:

No. 1. A certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement and lot of ground, ſituate on the north-eaſt corner of Spruce and Laurel-ſtreets, between Second and Third-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on Spruce-ſtreet 33 feet and 11 inches, and in length or depth on Laurel-ſtreet, 50 feet; bounded ſouthward by Spruce-ſtreet, weſtward by Laurel-ſtreet, northward by a meſſuage and lot of Mary Green, and eaſtward by a houſe and lot of Abraham Shoemaker.

No. 2. Alſo a lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Brown-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at a poſt a corner on the ſaid ſtreet, thence by ground of William Coats, north ſixteen degrees and an half eaſt, 120 feet, or thereabouts, to a corner poſt of Thomas Coats's lot, thence along the ſame, north 66 degrees weſt 166 feet to a ſtake, thence by ground of Richard Dennis, ſouth 17 degrees weſt 100 feet, or thereabouts, to a ſtake, on Brown-ſtreet aforeſaid, thence by the ſame, ſouth 66 degrees and a half eaſt 160 feet to the place of beginning; ſubject to a yearly rent charge of £6, payable to Richard Dennis, his heirs or aſſigns, for ever.

No. 3. A certain two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Eighth-ſtreet continued from Delaware river, at the diſtance of 170 feet from the north line of Vine-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties aforeſaid; containing in breadth on ſaid Eighth-ſtreet 40 feet, and in length or depth 85 feet; bounded weſtward by ſaid Eighth-ſtreet, ſouthward by a 20 feet wide alley, eaſtward by ground formerly of William Lawrence, and northward by ground granted to William Power. Taken in execution as the property of John Young, junior, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the Conſtable of Cheſter, laſt night, a certain *Thomas M'Cloud*, an Iriſhman, about 6 feet high, appears to be about 30 years of age, brown complexion, ſtraight brown hair; had on an old ſurtout coat, without croſs pockets, his other cloaths but mean, but it is expected will change them. Said M'Cloud had a ſcar on his upper lip, and has a wife living about a mile and a half from Chriſtiana bridge. He was committed for ſtealing horſes, which were found in his cuſtody. Whoever ſecures ſaid thief in the gaol of Cheſter county, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

† EDWARD MINSHALL, Conſtable.

October 2, 1788.

The Ironmongery buſineſs laetly carried on by *George Roberts*, at the corner of Grindſtone alley, in Market-ſtreet, is continued at the ſame place, by

Roberts & Twamley,

Who have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Ironmongery, *Sadlery*, *Cutlery*, *Braſs & Copper Wares*, in their extenſive branches.

ALL perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of Hugh and George Roberts, or to George Roberts, for goods, are deſired to make payment, in order to cloſe thoſe accounts reſpectively.

India Sales.

The Cargo of TEAS,

Imported in the ſhip ALLIANCE, *Thomas Reed*, Eſq; Commander, from Canton, in China---conſiſting of

Hyſon, Souchong, Singlo & Boheas,

Will be SOLD by public AUCTION,
At the ſtores of Meſſrs. I. Hazlehurſt, & Co. *in this city,*
On FRIDAY, the 10th inſtant,

At nine o'clock in the forenoon---And will be continued on *Friday* in every ſucceeding week, until the whole is ſold.

The Teas are freſh, and the qualities the ſame as thoſe purchaſed this ſeaſon by the Factors of the Britiſh Eaſt-India Company.

The purchaſers at theſe ſales muſt pay the caſh before the goods are taken away, or give notes, payable in 45 to 60 days, drawn or indorſed to the ſatisfaction of the owners, and paying the diſcount thereon. JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, October 8, 1788.

*** The Inhabitants of the county of Cheſter are requeſted to meet, on Saturday, the 11th of October, at the Court-houſe, in Weſt-Cheſter, in order to form a ticket for the enſuing election.

Public Notice is hereby given

To the FREEMEN *of the city and county of Philadelphia,*

THAT a GENERAL ELECTION is to be held for the city and county aforeſaid, on *Tueſday*, the 14th day of October next, at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, where the freemen of the diſtrict of Southwark and of the townſhips of the Northern-Liberties, Moyamenſing, Paſſyunk, Blockley and Kingſeſſing, are alſo to hold their elections. The freemen of the townſhips of Germantown, Roxborough and Briſtol, are to hold their elections at the Union School-houſe in Germantown; and the freemen of the other townſhips in ſaid county are to hold their elections at the houſe of Jacob Benner, in Buſtletown, in the townſhip of Lower-Dublin. The Judges, Inſpectors, &c. for the preſent year, to be choſen according to the directions of the late act to regulate the general elections, and the returns to be made as uſual. The elections to be opened between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and one in the afternoon---At which places the electors of the city and county are to chuſe---

One Counſellor for the city and one for the county,
Two perſons for Sheriffs,
Two for Coroners,
One Commiſſioner for the county,
Five Repreſentatives for the city, and
Five Repreſentatives for the county, in General Aſſembly,
Two Commiſſioners for the ſtreets, and
Two Wardens for the city---

And the Conſtables of the city and county are requeſted to hold their elections in their reſpective wards and townſhips, on Saturday, the 11th day of October next, to elect Townſhip and Ward Aſſeſſors and Inſpectors, to attend at the ſaid general election, at the State-houſe aforeſaid.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1788.

Philadelphia, September 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public Vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of October next, at ſix o'clock in the evening---the following Annuities and Lots of Ground,

No. 1. A well finiſhed two ſtory brick meſſuage, a two ſtory brick kitchen, and lot or piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Cherry-alley, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on ſaid alley 20 feet, and in length or depth 82 feet (or thereabouts); bounded on the eaſt and ſouth by ground of Iſaac Roberts, on the weſt by ground of John Gold, and on the north by Cherry-alley aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground-rent of £ 2 10 per annum.

No. 2. Alſo a moiety of a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, (at the corner of Eighth-ſtreet, from the river Schuylkill) containing in front on Eighth-ſtreet aforeſaid 122 feet, and in length or depth on Vine-ſtreet 196 feet (or thereabouts); bounded on the eaſt by ground of Henry Pratt and Moſes Levy, Eſq; on the weſt by Eighth-ſtreet, on the ſouth by lots of Hugh Dehaven, and on the north by Vine-ſtreet, marked in the general plan No. 1237 and 1238.

No. 3. Alſo a rent charge of £ 6, iſſuing out of a lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, between Pine and Lombard-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, (at the diſtance of 74 feet from the ſouth ſide of Pine-ſtreet) containing in breadth on Sixth-ſtreet 16 feet, and in length or depth 60 feet; bounded on the eaſt by Sixth-ſtreet, on the ſouth and weſt by other ground of Solomon Marache, and on the north by a 14 feet wide court: whereon is erected a two ſtory frame meſſuage, in the tenure of Peter Green.

No. 4. One other yearly rent charge of £ 9, iſſuing out of a lot of ground on the ſouth ſide of Pine-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets from the river Delaware; containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 24 feet, and in length or depth north and ſouth 100 feet; bounded eaſtward (at the diſtance of 90 feet from the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet) by a certain lot marked in the plan granted to Alexander Bricklayer, ſouthward by ground of Anthony Lautier, and northward by Pine-ſtreet.

No. 5. Alſo one other lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Pine-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets from the river Delaware (at the corner of Sixth-ſtreet); containing in front on Pine-ſtreet about 90 feet, and in length or depth north and ſouth about 127 feet. Taken in execution as the property of Solomon Marache, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

N. B. The laſt deſcribed lot of ground will be divided into 16 feet lots, agreeable to a plan which will be ſeen at the Sheriff's-Office, and at the Coffee-Houſe, at the time of ſale.

Philadelphia, September 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at Comley's Tavern, at Smithfield, near the premiſes, on Thurſday, the ninth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon---A certain Plantation, ſituate in the manor of Moreland townſhip, and (now) county of Montgomery; containing about 215 acres; adjoining to lands of Iſaac Cadwallader, Robert Whitton and others, on which there are erected a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, a frame meſſuage, a barn and other out houſes; a large quantity of good meadow of the beſt graſs: the whole is well watered, and under good fence; is about fourteen miles from this city, and is accounted one of the beſt plantations in ſaid county. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Boutcher, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 11th day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Boyer's Tavern, at the Trap, on the great road which leads from Philadelphia to Reading---A cerain Plantation or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Limerick, and (now) county of Montgomery, containing about 200 acres, adjoining lands of David Kennedy, Eſq; Adam Brottſman, and others; on which there is a two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, two wooden tenements, a frame barn, a good orchard, and about 20 acres of beſt meadow; the land is good, and lays about 26 miles from the city: taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John Pennybacker, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Bucks County, September 16, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 8th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Chriſtian Wikel, in Rockhill townſhip; a Tract of Land, ſituate in Rockhill townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Nicholas Fiſher, Henry Fretts, Thomas Maybury, ſen. and others; containing about 250 acres, chiefly woodland, well timbered. Taken in execution, as the property of Thomas Maybury, jun. and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newton, September 16, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 10th of October next, at the houſe of Hugh Morton, in Falls townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of highly improved Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of John Burrows, land late of Michael Hutchinſon and others, containing 150 acres, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of John Wood, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Newton, on Friday, the 10th of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a large elegant Stone Dwelling-houſe, Stables and two Lots of Ground, ſituate in Newton aforeſaid, with a highly improved garden, &c. Taken in execution as late the property of Anthony Siddons, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

Sept. 16, 1788. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 11th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Falls townſhip, bounded by lands of Joſeph Merrick, Robert Lucas and others, containing 54 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Mahlon Purcell, and to be ſold, by

Sept. 16, 1788. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, September 20, 1788.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, and ſundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Thurſday, the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Shaw's mills, in the borough of Cheſter, one houſe, lot and wharff, ſituate in the ſaid borough, fronting on Cheſter creek, and bounded by lands of William Siddons, &c. Alſo three twelfth parts of a meſſuage and 175 acres of land, in Concord townſhip; bounded by lands of Thomas M'Call, &c. As alſo one equal undivided third part of ſundry meſſuages, and griſt or merchant mill or mills, together with about 60 acres of land thereunto belonging; with a variety of very valuable perſonal property. Taken in execution as the eſtates real and perſonal of John Shaw, deceaſed.

At the ſame time and place will alſo be expoſed to public ſale, one twelfth part of the plantation aforeſaid; alſo one equal undivided other third part of the aforeſaid meſſuages, griſt or merchant mills, and 60 acres of land; as alſo a variety of very valuable perſonal property. Taken in execution as the eſtates real and perſonal of Samuel Shaw.

The aforeſaid mills are ſituate on the tide-water on Cheſter creek, and known by the name of Shaw's mills. They are very large and commodious, and capable of doing as much work in the time as any mill in the ſtate. No expence of land carriage whatſoever attends her, as a veſſel with 1000 buſhels of wheat can come cloſe along ſide of her, and the grain be hoiſted into the mill by buckets, and flour lowered down into the veſſels with the utmoſt diſpatch.

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, September 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 20th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, that very valuable meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, containing 200 acres and three quarters of an acre, with allowance, &c. bounded by lands of Samuel Nutt, William Branſon, and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of James Hockley and wife, at the ſuit of the Contribuors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Reading, September 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be Sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of Daniel Zerby and others, containing 151 acres or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs, late the eſtate of George Bowerman: Taken in execution, and to be ſold by

† JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, September 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Berks, will be expoſed to Sale, on the premiſes, at two o'clock, on Saturday, the firſt day of November next, a meſſuage, tenement, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Heidelberg townſhip, in the ſaid county, adjoining lands in the tenure of John Patton, Eſquire, Iſaac Cowpland and others, containing 330 acres or thereabouts, with the appurtenances. The ſoil of this farm (being a part of the noted Big Spring tract) is of the beſt quality, about 130 acres are cleared, of which there are 20 acres of watered meadow, and the uncleared land is well timbered. There are on the premiſes, a new built two ſtory dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a large new built barn, an excellent ſtone waſh-houſe, with commodious apartments over it ſufficient to accommodate a ſmall family, a ſmith's ſhop and other buildings, a trout pond ſupplied by a never failing ſpring of excellent water, a lage garden and other conveniencies, late the eſtate of Peter Grub: Taken in execution, and to be ſold by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

The time of a Dutch Servant Boy,

Who has upwards of three years to ſerve. Enquire of the Printers.

To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors*

for the City and County of *Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

BEING favoured with your ſuffrages the two laſt Elections, in placing me ſo high on the return with the preſent Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff. Which favor will be acknowledged by,

Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant,
JAMES ASH.

To the reſpectable *Freemen Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmeſt acknowledgments for the honor done me at the laſt general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, ſoliciting at the ſame time, for the continuance of your ſuffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which ſhall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
WILLIAM WILL.

To the *Electors* of the City and County

of *Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you very ſincerely for your votes at the laſt election, and again ſolicit the ſame favor at the approaching election, to place me on the return for the Sheriff's Office, which will be gratefully acknowledged, by, *Gentlemen,*

Your much obliged and very humble ſervant,
Auguſt 20. WILLIAM POLLARD.

To the reſpectable *Freemen, Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

FOR former favors, be pleaſed to accept my ſincere thanks; and ſhould you be further favourably inclined to indulge me with your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, for the Coroner's Office, it will be acknowledged with grateful remembrance, by *Your friend and humble ſervant,*

JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

Montgomery County, September 14, 1788.

To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors*

of the county of *Montgomery.*

GENTLEMEN,

ACCEPT my warmeſt thanks for the honor you have conferred on me in electing me your Sheriff at the laſt election, and permit me again to ſolicit your ſuffrages at the approaching one for the ſucceeding year. My conſtant ſtudy ſhall be to merit your approbation, and your favors will ever be acknowledged by, Gentlemen, *Your obliged humble Servant,*

FRANCIS SWAINE.

To the ELECTORS of Cheſter county.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for the honor conferred on me by electing me one of your Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly for ſeveral years paſt, but as my ſerving you in that ſtation the enſuing year would be very inconvenient to me, I muſt requeſt you to chooſe ſome other perſon in my room at the enſuing election.

September 29, 1788. § TOWNSEND WHELEN.

September 26, 1788.

Purſuant to an order iſſued out of the Orphan's Court of Cheſter county, will be ſold upon the premiſes, at vendue, on the 16th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

A PLANTATION or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing about 47 acres, whereon is erected a good log Houſe and Barn, part of ſaid Land is good Meadow, alſo a good bearing orchard on the premiſes, and ſufficiency of woodland, the arable land fertile; late the eſtate of WILLIAM CLELAND, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by the ſubſcriber, adminiſtratrix of the ſaid deceaſed.

† ELIZABETH CLELAND, Adminiſtratrix.

PURSUANT to adjournment will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 20th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, the Furnace and Forge commonly known and called Tanton, with all the lands, &c. and all the perſonal eſtate; ſituate in the townſhip of Eveſham, and county of Burlington: Seized as the property of George Haſtings, and taken in execution at the ſuit of Thomas Mayberry and Benjamin Morgan.

‡ JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

Burlington, September 24, 1788.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On Friday, the 24th day of October inſtant,

ALL that valuable Plantation, the eſtate of William Wilſon, about 2 miles from Cheſter, containing 232 acres, the half of which is fine timbered land, within half a mile of a good landing on Cheſter creek, where ſhallops, &c. may come, and within half a mile of Cheſter mills. There are on ſaid tract about fourteen acres of good meadow, and a ditch, nearly compleat, that will water twelve acres more; the land is good, and now ſupported with as good fence as any eſtate in Cheſter county; a large brick houſe, barn, out-houſe, and a good ſtone ſpring-houſe near the dwelling. Credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, and the whole will be ſold ſubject to a ſmall mortgage that may lie over ſome time, if agreeable to the purchaſer. Alſo all the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Wilſon, conſiſting of ſtock, farming utenſils, &c. &c. The ſale to begin at one o'clock on ſaid day, when the conditions will be made known by the ſubſcribers, aſſignees of ſaid Wilſon,

JAMES BERNARD,
† DAVIS BEVAN.

Philadelphia, Receiver-General's Office, Sept. 2, 1788.

PURSUANT to the reſolves of the Supreme Executive Council, bearing date the 29th of Auguſt laſt, and their inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a public ſale will commence, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of November next, at the *Old Coffee houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the TOWN and OUT-LOTS and SMALL FARMS within the reſerved tract oppoſite Pittſburg, agreeably to the plan of the ſame.

The purchaſe money will be receivable in gold or ſilver, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, or certificates upon which intereſt is by law made payable at the ſtate treaſury; and all intereſt due thereon ſhall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale.

FRANCIS JOHNSON, Receiver-General.

N. B. The ſale to continue from day to day until the whole ſhall be ſold, unleſs otherwiſe directed by the Supreme Executive Council. A plan of ſaid lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe aforeſaid, and alſo at the houſe of Mr. John Scull, printer, in Pittſburg.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3046.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1788.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for repreſentatives of this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States; and for appointing electors on the part of this ſtate, for chooſing a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

WHEREAS the conſtitution of the United States declares and directs, that "the houſe of repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States ſhall be compoſed of members choſen every ſecond year by the people of the ſeveral ſtates, that the electors in each ſtate ſhall have the requiſite qualifications of electors of the moſt numerous branch of the ſtate legiſlature, that until the enumeration therein pointed out of the citizens of the United States ſhall be made, the number of repreſentatives for this ſtate ſhall be eight." And that "the times, places and manner of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives ſhall be preſcribed in each ſtate by the legiſlature thereof."

And whereas it is further declared and directed in and by the ſaid conſtitution, that for the purpoſes of chooſing a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, "each ſtate ſhall appoint, in ſuch manner as the legiſlature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of ſenators and repreſentatives to which the ſtate may be entitled in the Congreſs."

And whereas the convention which framed the ſaid conſtitution, reſolved, that as ſoon as the conventions of nine ſtates ſhould have ratified the ſaid conſtitution, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled ſhould fix a day on which electors ſhould be appointed by the ſtates which ſhould have ratified the ſame, and a day on which the electors ſhould aſſemble to vote for the Preſident, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under the ſaid conſtitution. And that after ſuch publication, the electors ſhall be appointed, and the ſenators and repreſentatives elected.

And whereas the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by their act of the thirteenth day of September, in the preſent year, reciting that the ſaid conſtitution had been ratified in the manner therein declared to be ſufficient for the eſtabliſhment of the ſame, did reſolve, that the firſt Wedneſday in January next be the day for appointing electors by the ſeveral ſtates ratifying the ſaid conſtitution before the ſaid day, and that the firſt Wedneſday in February next be the day for the electors to aſſemble in their reſpective ſtates, and vote for a Preſident.

And whereas a convention duly appointed by the people of this ſtate did, by their act of the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, in the name of the ſaid people, aſſent to and ratify the ſaid conſtitution: In order therefore to carry the ſaid conſtitution into effect,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the election of repreſentatives, agreeably to the ſaid conſtitution and the directions of this act, to ſerve in the Congreſs of the ſaid United States, ſhall be held by the citizens thereof, qualified to vote for members of Aſſembly, on the laſt Wedneſday in November next, and of electors, agreeably to the ſaid conſtitution, on the firſt Wedneſday of January next, of which elections due notice ſhall be given by the Sheriffs of the reſpective counties, agreeably to the election laws of this ſtate, at the places in the city of Philadelphia, and in the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, preſcribed by the election laws aforeſaid, in like manner as in and by the ſaid election laws is directed for the election of members of the General Aſſembly of this ſtate; and all and every officer and perſon whoſe duty it is or may be to attend, conduct and regulate, according to the election laws of this ſtate, the general election to be held on the ſecond Tueſday in October next, are hereby authoriſed, enjoined and required to attend, conduct and regulate the elections herein directed to be held for the purpoſes aforeſaid, in like manner as in and by the ſaid election laws is directed; and the ſeveral powers and authorities to them given by the laws of this ſtate, relating to the election of members of Aſſembly of this ſtate, are and ſhall be continued and veſted in the ſaid officers and perſons reſpectively, for the purpoſes of holding and conducting the ſaid elections to be held in purſuance of the directions of this act, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the powers and authorities aforeſaid were herein particularly enumerated and expreſſed; and in caſe of the death, abſence or inability of any of the ſaid officers or perſons, before the holding the elections in and by this act directed to be held, others ſhall be choſen or appointed in their ſtead, according to the directions of the ſaid election laws. And all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall or may be guilty of any neglect or abuſe of the ſaid election laws, or of any part thereof, at any election to be held in purſuance of this act, ſhall be proſecuted and puniſhed, in the ſame manner as if he or they was or were guilty of the like neglects, abuſes or breaches of the ſaid election laws, in the election of repreſentatives to ſerve in the General Aſſembly of this ſtate.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every perſon coming to vote for electors, agreeably to the ſaid conſtitution and the directions of this act, ſhall deliver in writing, on one ticket or piece of paper, the names of ten perſons to be voted for as electors, agreeably to the ſaid conſtitution, and for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That after the polls in the ſeveral diſtricts ſhall be cloſed, and the votes of the electors caſt up in manner and form directed by the laws of this ſtate on that ſubject, the names of the ſeveral perſons voted for at the ſeveral wards and diſtricts in the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, ſhall be written on parchment or paper, and the number of votes for each candidate in the wards and diſtricts fairly enumerated and ſet down; which numbers ſhall be written in words at length, and not in figures only; and the tickets and other papers relating to the elections ſhall be ſealed up and depoſited, in manner and form as directed by the election laws of this ſtate. And on ſuch names and numbers being ſo ſet down and written, the judges of the ſeveral elections in the city of Philadelphia, and in each and every diſtrict in all and every county of this ſtate, when aſſembled at the place for that purpoſe directed, ſhall reſpectively, within the ſpace of three days after the ſaid election, ſign and ſeal the papers or inſtrument on which the ſame are ſo written, and ſhall make out, ſign, ſeal and execute duplicate returns thereof; one whereof ſhall be delivered to the Prothonotary of the county, to be kept ſafely, and one other copy thereof ſhall be delivered to the Sheriff of the proper county, to be delivered or ſafely tranſmitted by him, within ten days after each reſpective election, to the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of this ſtate, for the inſpection and examination of the ſaid Supreme Executive Council. And in the city of Philadelphia, and in ſuch counties wherein the ſaid election ſhall be holden at one place, the ſaid elections ſhall be carried on and conducted, and the return thereof made, in like manner as is herein directed. And the ſaid Supreme Executive Council, after having received the returns, papers and inſtruments aforeſaid, from the ſaid city, and each and every of the counties aforeſaid, ſhall enumerate and aſcertain the numbers of votes for each and every candidate and perſon ſo as aforeſaid choſen as repreſentatives or electors reſpectively, and ſhall thereupon declare, by proclamation iſſued by the ſaid Council, duly ſigned by the Preſident, and without delay diſperſed through the ſtate, the names of the eight perſons higheſt in votes of the electors throughout the ſtate, and in conſequence duly elected and choſen as repreſentatives of and for the ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States; and the names of the ten perſons higheſt in votes, and therefore elected as electors, agreeably to the conſtitution aforeſaid. And the ſaid Supreme Executive Council ſhall, ſo ſoon as conveniently may be after ſuch examination and declaration, tranſmit the ſame, together with the documents on which it is founded, to the Secretary of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, to be by him delivered to the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States, when they ſhall be aſſembled at the time and place by the preſent Congreſs of the United States directed and fixed on.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the electors, ſo as aforeſaid to be choſen, ſhall aſſemble on the firſt Wedneſday in February next, at the borough of Reading, and ſhall perform the duties enjoined on them by the ſaid conſtitution, agreeably to the directions thereof; and the ſame allowance of mileage and daily wages, when travelling to, remaining at and returning from the place aforeſaid, ſhall be paid them, and each and every of them, as is by law allowed and paid to members of Aſſembly of this commonwealth; the ſame to be paid by the Treaſurer of this ſtate, or the Treaſurer of the counties in which ſuch electors reſpectively reſide, on warrants ſigned by the Preſident of the meeting of ſuch electors, if any they ſhall chooſe, or by the majority of ſuch electors, excluſive of the perſon in whoſe favor ſuch warrants may or ſhall be reſpectively drawn.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,
THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, *on* Saturday, *the fourth day of* October, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and eight.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

LEXINGTON, (Kentucke) Aug. 24.

Extract from the JOURNALS of a CONVENTION held at Danville the 28th day of July, 1788.

Reſolved, Whereas it appears to the members of this convention, that the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, have for the preſent declined to ratify the compact entered into between the legiſlature of Virginia and the people of this diſtrict, reſpecting the erection of the diſtrict into an independent ſtate; in conſequence of which the powers veſted in this convention are diſſolved, and whatever order or reſolution they paſs cannot be conſidered as having any legal force or obligation; but being anxious for the ſafety and proſperity of ourſelves and conſtituents, do earneſtly recommend to the good people inhabiting the ſeveral counties within the diſtrict, each to elect five repreſentatives on the times of holding their courts in the month of October next, to meet at Danville on the firſt Monday in November following, to continue in office until the 1ſt day of January, 1790, and that they delegate to their ſaid repreſentatives, full powers to take ſuch meaſures for obtaining admiſſion of the diſtrict as a ſeparate and independent member of the United States of America, and the navigation of the river Miſſiſſippi, as may appear moſt conducive to thoſe important purpoſes: and alſo to form a conſtitution of government for the diſtrict, and organize the ſame when they ſhall judge it neceſſary, or to do and accompliſh whatever on a conſideration of the ſtate of the diſtrict may in their opinion promote its intereſts.

Reſolved, That the elections directed by the preceding reſolution be held at the court houſe of each county, and continued from day to day for five days including the firſt.

Reſolved, That the ſheriffs within the reſpective counties of this diſtrict be requeſted to hold the ſaid elections, and make return thereof to the clerk of the ſupreme court immediately after the ſame are finiſhed, and alſo to deliver to each repreſentative ſo elected a certificate of his election; and in caſe there ſhould be no ſheriff in either of the ſaid counties, or he ſhould refuſe to act, that any two acting magiſtrates then preſent may ſuperintend and conduct the ſaid elections, and make returns and grant certificates in the ſame manner the ſheriffs are requeſted to do.

Reſolved, That every free male inhabitant of each county within the ſaid diſtrict has a right to vote at the ſaid elections within their reſpective counties.

Reſolved, That a majority of the Members ſo elected be a quorum to proceed to buſineſs.

Reſolved, That if the ſaid convention ſhould not make a Houſe on the firſt Monday in November, any three or more members then aſſembled may adjourn from day to day for five days next enſuing, and if a convention ſhould not then be formed at the end of the fifth day, that they may then adjourn to any day they think proper not exceeding one month.

Reſolved, That the ſheriff of each county, or the ſaid magiſtrates as the caſe may be, read, or cauſe to be read, the aforeſaid reſolutions on each day immediately preceding the opening of the ſaid elections.

Ordered, That the preſident do requeſt the printer of the Kentucke Gazette to publiſh the proceedings and reſolves of Congreſs by him laid before the convention, alſo ſuch of the proceedings of this convention as the preſident ſhall think proper, and in particular that the printer continue to publiſh weekly until the 1ſt of October next, the recommendation for electing another convention, and the ſeveral reſolutions relative thereto.

A true copy,
THOMAS TODD, C. C.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.)* Sept. 17.

Yeſterday Rawlins Lownds, Eſquire, waited upon the city council and informed them, that he was co-executor to Henry Peronneau, Eſquire, and in looking over his papers had found a memorandum to the following purport: that his father and uncle had bequeathed the ſum of one thouſand five hundred pounds currency, for the benefit of the poor of Charleſton. This money had been put out on intereſt, on the ſecurity of a bond of three capital planters: which bond he had preſerved with great care, and had written on the back of a caſe in which it was contained, the intereſt of this bond to be appropriated to the benefit of the poor of Charleſton for ever. Mr. Peronneau adds a query, whether the money had not better be paid to the church wardens for the uſe of the poor; but as an act of the legiſlature had taken away the power of regulating the poor from the church wardens, and veſted that right in the city council, he thought himſelf juſtified in offering to them the bond, which had incurred, from non-payment of the intereſt, a forfeiture of the penalty, and therefore amounted to the ſum of four hundred pounds ſterling. An action ſo truly benevolent and honourable was received with the reſpect it deſerved, and the honorable gentleman depoſited the bond with the intendant, and retired.

Copy of a letter from Mr. M'Gilvery to George Whitefield, Eſq;

Little Taliaſſe, Auguſt 12, 1788.

"SIR,

"I am glad to hear you had a tolerable journey home, as we were not without apprehenſions for your ſafety, on your ſetting out. M'Donald has been ſafely here, and has given me a particular account of the effects of Sevier's tour through the Cherokee nation; the death of the Cherokee chief, called the Taſſel, and others. That barbarian, I am told, is meditating another expedition for accompliſhing the total extirpation of the Cherokees. You gave me a very affecting account of the unhappy condition of thoſe diſtreſſed people, and you ſay repreſentations are made to procure them relief: really I don't know what to think of a government that is compelled to wink at ſuch outrages: it muſt not have the leaſt vigour or energy, when it cannot enforce its own laws. What may be the effects of the new conſtitution is to be proved. It is adopted, and I ſuppoſe ſet to ſleep. Don't think I ſpeak too hard---I wiſh the matter was otherwiſe, for the general good. I believe all you ſay of the gentlemen commiſſioners, but were they ſelected of the beſt and wiſeſt on earth, yet it is of no avail, if they are not authoriſed to reſtore to us our juſt rights: it is to no purpoſe that we could meet, without that is done; and as they tell me that requiſition I made to that effect is out of their inſtructions, the negociations of courſe reſt here. Milford ſhall hear your talk, as ſhall D. M'G. and Co. I wiſh you, my good friend, every happineſs, and may God preſerve you five hundred years. I remain, with true regard,

Your very humble ſervant,
"ALEX. M'GILVERY."

George Whitefield, Eſq.

WILMINGTON, *(N. C.)* Sept. 17.

Accounts from the weſtern counties in this ſtate mention the people being very diſſatisfied with the doings of the convention; that they generally have choſen federaliſts to repreſent them in the next Aſſembly.---In the county of Rowan, Generals Rutherford and Lock are left out, in conſequence of their voting againſt the conſtitution in the convention---Meſſrs. Caldwell and Gator are choſen in their room, and Mr. Steel for Saliſbury. In the county of Lincoln, there were fœderal and anti-fœderal candidates: the anti-fœderals had not a ſingle vote; Colonel Dickſon, Dr. M'Lane, and Mr. Perkins were choſen. Mecklenburgh have choſen Major Grimes, Caleb Phifer, and ----- Douglaſs, Eſquires. The county of Surry have elected fœderaliſts alſo-----have not heard the gentlemens names who are choſen.

PETERSBURG, October 2.

At no period ſince the eſtabliſhment of our liberty were the affairs of our country more ſeriouſly intereſting than now.---Congreſs having fixed on a time for commencing proceedings under the new conſtitution, it behoves every citizen to pay ſome attention to the important ſubject. The invaluable privilege of repreſentation, the enjoyment of the rights of freemen, and the advantages of political liberty, have been already ſufficiently impreſſed on our minds---they are bleſſings the moſt exalted and important which ſociety can boaſt of, and ought to pervade and animate the citizens of every free government, for if theſe ſacred rights are treated with indifference and inattention, we may have to lament that we ever became free and independent.---It is from a juſt and upright legiſlature that this country can expect to be relieved from her preſent embarraſſments, and eſtabliſh her future proſperity: and it is from that truly patriotic ſpirit which dignifies and adorns every friend of liberty, that we can preſerve the bleſſings of peace and happineſs.---Let us then with a becoming firmneſs inveſtigate the characters of thoſe candidates for power and pre-eminence, that may offer to repreſent us under the new conſtitution. To ſcrutinize thoſe who may exhibit themſelves to the public as the political guides of a whole community, is a duty we owe to mankind and our country: And if we ſhould be ſo happy as to place our confidence in men of liberality, integrity and virtue, we may expect to tranſmit our independence to future generations---but if wicked men ſhould ſtep into authority, they will encourage animoſities in every department of ſociety, impede the progreſs of our government, obſtruct all moral improvement, retard the operation of the moſt ſalutary laws, and promote the eſtabliſhment of a government that may deprive us of all the privileges of freemen.

FOR SALE,

Genuine Drugs and Medicines,

This Day Imported in the Pigou, Capt. Sutton, from London,

By ROBERT BASS, Apothecary,

IN MARKET-STREET;

WHERE practitioners in medicine, apothecaries, druggiſts, ſtore-keepers, and others, will meet with a variety of articles, new, pure, and worthy their attention.

A large ſupply of patent yellow; a few barrels of refined ſalt petre, red and white lead.

Fine table ſallad oil, by the bottle or gallon, of the ſame approved quality as imported laſt ſpring.

A few additional boxes of Reeves's uſeful and admired patent colours.

The beſt annatto for dying linen the nankeen colour; fine Pruſſian blue, and high poliſhed varniſh for finiſhing capital works.

Iſinglaſs of the firſt ſtaple for fining and brightening wine, beer, cyder, and other liquors.

Sea medicine cheſts, properly conſtructed, with full directions to maſters of veſſels that do not carry a ſurgeon.

Family medicine boxes, nearly on a ſimilar plan, very neceſſary for large plantations remote from a phyſician.

Phyſicians' preſcriptions and family-receipts correctly and particularly attended to.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.

Capt. Brown, of the Hercules, who arrived here on Tuesday last, in 41 days from the Isle of May, informs us, that on the 24th of September, in lat. 36. 6. N. long. 66. 52.—he spoke a brig under Spanish colours, which had lost her mainmast. And on the 26th, in lat. 39, 39. N. long. 67. 30.—he spoke the brig Lord Dorchester, Swain, Master, from St. Vincents, bound to Shelburne, which had lost her main mast, boats, compasses, &c.——Capt. Brown hoisted out his boat, and put a compass on board; they got up a jury mast, so as to make good way on their course.

Extract of a letter from 'Statia, August 18.

"On the 18th ult. in lat. 33. 6. N. long. 71. 23. W. I fell in with a vessel bottom upwards. I went on board the bottom and scuttled her, found her to be a Bermuda sloop, loaded with flour, middlings, corn meal, and corn in hogsheads, some of the cargo of corn and flour was marked M, and she was from Philadelphia by the inspector's plugs in the flour.——I also spoke a schooner from North Carolina, belonging to Newbu- [illegible] James Murrell, in great want of sails, not having sumcient to carry her to any port. I supplied her with as many as I could spare."

October 3. The building for the manufacturing of window glass, and other glass ware, in this town, lately set up by a number of patriotic gentlemen, is of brick, in the form of a sugar loaf, and we hear will soon be completed. A large building, for the manufacturing of sail cloth, is also nearly completed. Large sums of money have been sent abroad for these necessary articles, which, it is hoped, will now be saved. The manufactory of the last article will occasion a ready market for hemp, which can easily be raised, and employ a number of industrious poor.

Wednesday last six waggons, with about 30 men, women and children, passed through Worcester, on their way to the Ohio---from whence we do not learn.

October 4. The many instances of the fatal effects of intemperance which daily occur, should serve as mementoes to those that think their "mountain stands strong." One day last week the remains of an unhappy victim to rum were carried to their long home. He died---shudder humanity!---he died in the street!

How many, whose prospects, at the commencement of their career in business, were fair and flattering---who reckoned upon establishing a solid reputation, and extensive, honorable connections in trade---whose bosoms beat with a laudable ambition to rise in the world, and be distinguished among their cotemporaries, how many such have fallen short: after a few years perseverance in the line that led infallibly to the point at which they aimed, (had their virtue proved superior to temptation and appetite) a miserable defection has taken place---and from very small deviations at the beginning, the maladay has spread until universal depravity has taken place.---Where one has been finally destroyed by having recourse to *rum* as a relief from trouble, thousands fall sacrifices to this enemy to mankind, who suffered the use of it to creep in upon them unawares, in the days of success and prosperity.

In the True Briton, a vessel lately arrived at St. Johns New-Brunswick, came sundry articles of cloathing, with some implements of husbandry, cash, &c. amounting in the whole in value to £500 sterling, being a donation from that truly christian society of people in England, called Quakers, to their bretheren in that province, to be distributed among them at the discretion of those gentlemen to whom they are consigned.

ALBANY, September 29.

On Thursday last his Excellency the Governor and other Commissioners returned to this city from Fort-Schuyler; where they have held treaties with the Onondaga and Oneida Indians.----- These nations have ceded all their lands to the state. The lands on both sides of the river whereon the Onondaga village stands, being a tract of about nine miles in length and about eight miles in breadth, is to remain for ever for the use of the Onondagas; and the lands for one mile around the salt-lake, is to remain for the common benefit of the citizens of the state and the Onondagas, to furnish fuel for making salt: a very large tract is in like manner to remain for the use of the Oneidas.---The lands, so to remain for the Onondagas and the Oneidas, are however, not to be sold, leased, or in any other manner alienated or disposed of by these respective nations. A tract of four miles in breadth, and extending from the Line of Property to the western boundary of the Oneida territory, is also appropriated for the benefit of the Oneidas; and, with respect to which, they have a power to make leases for twenty-one years. The lands for one mile on each side of Fish-creek are to remain ungranted, and to be for the common benefit of the citizens of the state and the Oneidas, to encamp and land on; and an half mile square, at the distance of every six miles, along the northern bank of the Oneida lake, is to remain for the same purpose.

The Oneidas have stipulated, that a tract of ten miles square, on the north side of the Oneida lake, shall be granted to Mr. Penett, of Shenectady, as a benevolence from their nation to him; and a tract of two miles square is also to be granted to Mr. Perashe, in satisfaction of an injury done to him by one of their nation.

Of the lands reserved for the use of the Oneidas, the Stockbridge Indians, and also the New-England Indians, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Occum, are to have their present respective settlements. The former six miles square, and the latter two miles in breadth and three miles in length. The Oneidas have also requested, that a mile square, adjoining to the tract of Mr. Dean, and of the lands to be reserved for their own use, should be granted to Mr. Bleecker, in return for his frequent good offices to them.

One thousand crowns in silver, and goods to the amount of about two hundred pounds, were paid to the Onondagas, and the state is to allow them annually five hundred dollars.---Two thousand dollars in silver----goods to the amount of eight hundred pounds, and provisions to the amount of four hundred pounds, were paid to the Oneidas, and they are to be allowed annually six hundred dollars.

During the treaty, a deputation of about seventy persons from the Seneca nation, waited on the Commissioners. Their visit, however, was only intended as a mark of respect; their Sachems and principal Chiefs having, previous to the treaty at Fort-Schuyler, set out to attend the General Treaty at Muskingum.

NEW-YORK, October 4.

Among other subjects proposed by the Royal Society of Physicians in Paris, at their annual meeting, we understand there is the following: To determine whether there really exist such disorders as may be termed hereditary in particular families; and whether it is in the power of physic to prevent the same, or to effect a radical cure when they have made some progress. The best memorial or answer, in French, Latin, or English, to this interesting query, will be entitled to the premium of six hundred livres, originally founded by his most Christian Majesty.

New Code of *Criminal Laws* in FRANCE, lately published by his Majesty.

Among the new regulations of the French monarch, are some which do infinite honor to the sovereign. Of the foremost of these is the ordinance relative to criminal jurisdiction. It breathes throughout a spirit of humanity, which indicates a mild and benevolent heart. The edict originated with M. de Callonne, and is fully described in his Requette du Roi.

The leading articles of this ordinance, totally set aside all those horrid principles of putting in prison, and even executing persons without a fair and open trial.

Article I. Abolishes the use of the Salettee, a piece of wood under which the prisoner stands during his trial. The prisoner shall have the liberty to sit or stand as he pleases.

Art. II. The accused shall not be deprived of his clothes, or any exterior mark of his rank; at the same time not to be allowed fire arms.

Art. III. The verdict must express the nature of the offence for which the prisoner is condemned.

Art. IV. No person can be condemned without there be a majority of two of the court against him.—In matters of life and death, the majority must be three.

Art. V and VI. No prisoner, except in cases of sedition or public conspiracy, shall be executed until one month after his condemnation. In these cases, execution shall be allowed to take place on the day of passing the sentence.

Art. VII. In all cases where there shall be no appeal, the decrees of the court shall be printed and distributed, either at the expence of the accuser, or of government.

Art. VIII. Ordinance of August 24, 1780, shall be in force.

Art. IX. The prisoner to be waited on the day of execution by the proper officer, to see whether he confesses his fault or part of it, in order to find out the accomplices, if any there be.

Art. X. XI. and XII. Contain particular orders in what manner the criminal is to be dealt with after his being condemned.

Captain Robertson, of the ship New-Jersey, on the 10th September, in lat. 40. N. long. 41, 15, W. spoke the ship Frow Maria, from Baltimore, bound to Marseilles, with the loss of her main and mizen mast and head.

October 1. A few nights ago, a fire broke out at the dwelling-house of Doctor Hale, at Tarry-town, which entirely consumed the same, together with all his furniture and effects, notwithstanding every endeavour on the part of the neighbours to suppress the flames. The Doctor had a most providential escape---the beams falling in previous to his discovering the fire, and with the greatest difficulty and risk had only time to save a woman and three children, who were asleep in an adjoining part of the building.---It is supposed the accident happened from fire having been for some time concealed in one of the beams of the chimney.

A *Silver Mine* has, not long since, been discovered in Conway, in Massachusetts; the ore proves very good.---The mine spreads over thirty acres of land.

Some Irish naturalists are endeavouring to prove, that Ireland has been separated from America by some violent shock of nature. A circumstance they adduce, is, their finding the horns of Moose Deer, a species peculiar only to America, many of which are dug up in various parts of that kingdom.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *October* 8.

For the information of our readers we inform them, that the legislature of New-York, at their last sitting, enacted, "That no flaxseed shall be exported from this state to Ireland or Scotland, but what shall be cleansed and put in casks of two sizes only; one of which shall be of the following dimensions, viz. Two feet nine inches long, and 24 inches diameter in each head, and made as nearly strait as possible, which shall contain seven bushels, and shall be made of oak, and the heads of pine or oak, with three hoops on each head, and three hoops on each bilge, and nailed with at least three nails in each head hoop, and three nails in each quarter hoop, with a good lining hoop on each head: The other size shall be made of the like materials, and shall contain three and an half bushels, with the same number of hoops, and shall be nailed in the same manner; and on each cask shall be branded the name of the city or county where cleaned, with the initial letter of the Christian and the Surname at full length of the owner or person who cleaned the same."

Just Published, and to be Sold by

CHARLES CIST, *Printer*,

At his PRINTING-OFFICE, in Race-street, between Front and Second-streets;---*Price two shillings and six-pence, bound.*

A regular ENGLISH SYNTAX,

Wherein is exhibited the whole variety of English constructions, properly exemplified; to which is added, the elegant manner of arranging words and members of sentences: The whole reduced to practice, for the use of private gentlemen and ladies, as well as of our most eminent Schools.

BY JAMES BUCHANAN.

The fourth AMERICAN EDITION.

At the abovesaid office, Deeds and all sorts of Blanks are neatly printed on paper or parchment, in an elegant Script Type, and all other kind of Printing work done with accuracy and dispatch, at reasonable rates.

William and John Sitgreaves,

Have just imported, and are now opening for sale, at their Store, in Front-street, the third door below Chesnut-street,

A Large and General VARIETY of

Seasonable Dry Goods.

RED and yellow flannels, fine and common white ditto, baizes and swanskins, plains and halfthicks, fearnoughts and bearskins, Kendal cottons, coatings and duffils, fine and low priced broadcloths, light coloured cloak cloth, embossed serges, dark ground striped linceys, striped and rose blankets, green and mottled rugs, Milton coverlids, cotton counterpanes, plain and printed velvets, corduroys and honeycombs, Royal ribs and Elliot cords, sattinets and thicksets, worsted and hair plush, cotton and linen checks and stripes, taborets and moreens, durants and jeans, camblets and calimancoes, shalloons and rattinets, corded wildbores, silk and worsted crapes, best black worsted sattinets, florentines and lastings, cotton furniture check, best striped ditto, Turkey stripes for saddles, drawboys and Marseilles, calicoes, cottons and chintz, printed linen pocket handkerchiefs, red and blue cotton romals, silk and cotton bandanoes, best silk ditto, black and coloured Barcelonas, modes, peelongs and sattins, mantuas and lutestrings, sarsnets and persians, sewing silk and silk twist, best Flanders ticks, bedbunts and striped ticking, Russia drilling and ravens duck, brown and white Russia sheeting, Scotch and Irish ditto, 7-8 and yard wide Irish linens, Scotch shirtings, diaper and towelling, German dowlas, brown silesias, best Scotch oznabrigs, twilled bagging, white and brown buckrams, thread lace and edgings, whited long lawns, mens and womens yarn hose, silk, cotton and worsted ditto, boys and girls ditto, womens worsted mitts, mens yarn ditto, mens and womens leather gloves, cambricks and clear lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, jaconet and book muslins, fine book muslin handkerchiefs, Cyprus, net and crape gauze, Manchester gown patterns, millinets and catguts, black hair ribband, buttons, threads and tapes, cutlery and small hardware.

ALSO,

Writing paper, London and Bristol pewter, best Crowley steel, window glass, nails, tin plates, lead, shot, F and FF powder, guns, womens stuff shoes, felt hats, frying pans, sad irons, fine iron wire for card and sieve makers, coarse ditto for tinmen.

An APPRENTICE wanted---Enquire as above.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. *Printer*,

On the west side of Fourth-street, between Market-street and Arch-street,

POULSON's

Town and Country ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord, 1789, being the first after Leap-year.

[*Contents in our next.*]

Just imported from England, and to be sold, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his Store in Second-street, opposite the Baptist Meeting-House,

A NEAT assortment of yard wide and 7-eights Irish linens, white and brown Irish sheetings, white and brown Russia ditto, brown and white Raven's duck, Irish and Dutch dowlasses, Scotch shirtings, a linen of a strong fabrick, oznabrigs, ticklenburgs, cotton stripes, white and brown buckrams, brown silesias, Scotch threads, coloured ditto, best Baladine sewing silks, scarf twist, worsted, cord and hair ditto for cloaks, mohair buttons, metal ditto, worsted bindings, shirt buttons, India bandano handkerchiefs, cotton red and blue printed ditto, bobbins, tapes, silk Marseilles quilting, Joan's spinning, moreens, durants, rattinetts, double and single worsted damasks, calimancoes, crapes, printed cottons and calicoes, muslins, fans, fine white flannels, red ditto, corduroys, jeans and fustians, ribbons, lawns, cambricks and long lawns, spades and shovels, frying pans, brass kettles, flat irons, powder and shot, bar lead, red lead, stirrups, bridle bitts, sadlers web, blue plush, silk velvets, mens beaver pelt gloves, womens mitts and gloves, short pipes, best bohea tea.

He has also for sale a quantity of good HAY, well cured, in a barn near this city. ¶

On Wednesday, the 29th instant, at Twelve o'clock, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, will be sold at public sale,

For FUNDED CERTIFICATES of the state of Pennsylvania,

The following Estates, viz.

A LOT, Stores and Wharff in the city of Philadelphia, on the east side of Water-street, between High-street and Mulberry-street, extending to the river Delaware, 21 feet in breadth on Water-street, subject to a ground-rent of Nine Pounds Ten Sillings per annum, now in the tenure of Joseph Mercier.

A two story brick House and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the south side of Sassafras-street, between Front- and Second-streets from the river Delaware, the same being 24 feet in front on Sassafras-street, and 51 feet in depth, with the privilege of a three feet alley, and also of a four feet alley, now in the tenure of George Gosner.

A two story brick House and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the west side of [illegible]th-street from the river Delaware, between Vine and Sassafras streets, the same being in breadth on Fourth-street 33 feet, and in depth westward to the middle of Brown-street 200 feet, with the privilege of a three feet alley, now in the tenure of James Wilson,

A two story brick House and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the north side of Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets from the river Delaware, the same being in breadth on Walnut-street 20 feet, and in depth 51 feet 9 inches, being the north-west corner of Zachary's Court, subject to a groundrent of 40s. per annum, now in the tenure of James Wilkins.

A two story brick House and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the north side of Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets from the river Delaware, the same being in breadth on Walnut-street 14 feet 6 inches, and in depth 50 feet, with the privilege of a three feet alley on the west side thereof, subject to a groundrent of 30s. per annum.

A Lot of Ground, situate in the city of Philadelphia, on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth-streets from the river Delaware, containing in front on Walnut-street 23 feet, and in depth on Fifth-street 70 feet, with a one story frame House on the corner, under which is a large cellar lately walled, and on the north end of the lot are three small tenements fronting Fifth-street.

Four Lots of Ground, adjoining the last described, being each of them 19 feet front on Fifth-street, and 51 feet deep; these four lots have on them two or three small frame tenements.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing 107 acres, in Abington township, Montgomery county; this land is of a good quality, and has a large proportion of woodland, now in the tenure of Peacock Major.

A moiety of 100 acres of Land, situate in Whitpain township, Montgomery county, adjoining lands of James Morris and John Roberts. Oct. 9, 1788.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

Montgomery county, Cheltenham, 10th mo. 11, 1788.

Stop Thief.

LAST night the house of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles stolen therefrom, viz. one dark double milled drab great coat, about half worn, one light coloured broad cloth coat, four pair worsted stockings, two silk handkerchiefs, one pair of new calf-skin shoes, one pair of boots; together with a red Morocco pocket-book with a silver clasp, containing several papers of value, amongst which was a promissory note, drawn by Andrew Epple, for 154 dollars, dated September 30, 1788, and payable in 45 days, to Allibone and Paul, or order.

Whoever secures said robbers, so that they may be brought to justice, and the goods restored, shall receive Eight Dollars reward, or in proportion for any part of them.

§ JOHN SHOEMAKER.

N. B. The person suspected (to have committed the above robbery) is a wheelbarrow-man, as he left an old wool hat, a blue and drab coloured jacket, a pair of trowsers with one leg made of striped ticking, the other of brown linen, and a new brown linen frock.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD Plantation, containing 150 odd acres, situated in Marple township, Chester county, within 10 miles of Philadelphia; there are on the premises two good stone Houses and Kitchens, with Cellars under them, two good log Barns, Stables, Cowhouses, and springs of good water near each door, with a house over each spring, two young bearing orchards, about 30 acres of good watered meadow, and plenty of water for the same, with a sufficient quantity of timber for said plantation, and water in most of the fields, being pleasantly situated, lying on the new road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, near Darby creek, in a good neighbourhood, being a very suitable place for a gentleman's country seat, as the land lies high and healthy, having sundry springs of good water on said premises, also a large run of water goes through the said plantation, with a mill seat thereon.

N. B. Any person inclining to purchase said plantation, may have peaceable possession by the first day of April next, with an undisputable title. Where credit will be given for part of the purchase money if required. Enquire of the subscriber, living on said plantation. † LAWRENCE HOWARD.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.

A correſpondent remarks, that the public creditors, both of this ſtate and the United States, who are citizens of Pennſylvania, were not unrepreſented in the laſt legiſlature, and moſt probably will not be unrepreſented in that juſt choſen---for there were, and he believes will be found in our aſſembly at all times, more public creditors in proportion to the whole houſe, than there are public creditors in the ſtate in proportion to the number of freemen. He acknowledges their unqueſtionable rights, and makes this obſervation with a view to promote general harmony and ſatisfaction. It ſhould be remembered that the domeſtic public creditors have had their whole demands adopted and funded by Pennſylvania, though more than her proportion of the domeſtic debt, which is a proof of the exertions made by this ſtate in behalf of that large and meritorious body of our fellow citizens. Had equal exertions been made throughout the union, thoſe gentlemen would not have had to lament their preſent inconveniences and hardſhips. It will not be improper for us to remember, that the foreign public creditor (alſo the friend in need) is much worſe paid than our own citizens. While we aſſert the claims of thoſe worthy characters who furniſhed their monies for the ſervice of their country—let us be juſt and reaſonable, in admitting the unequalled exertions of our parent ſtate, and the more neglected claims of deſerving foreigners.

We have had great pleaſure in being informed, that three houſes ONLY in this city have ſold, during the preſent year, fifty thouſand yards of linen, made in New-England, all of which have been remitted for, (not by a drain of coin, but) by ſhipments of flour, iron and ſteel. How much muſt have been ſold in ſtates that do not manufacture themſelves. The farmers, the owners of coaſting veſſels, and the American manufacturer have been eſſentially ſerved—A domeſtic trade and navigation, *out of the reach of foreign reſtriction*, has been maintained, and the nurſery for our ſeamen extended.——We alſo learn, that two houſes ONLY have had one thouſand pieces of white callicoes printed, of the moſt ſaleable patterns in the city. A ſcheme, which thus unites the intereſt of the landholdholder, the tenant, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the mariner, muſt tend to *public good*. Let us therefore carefully examine into every thing that relates to it, and lay down *one rule* never to be deviated from, THAT WHENEVER WE CAN PURCHASE A HOME MADE ARTICLE, AS LOW AS IT CAN BE IMPORTED, WE WILL DECIDEDLY PREFER IT.

It is with ſingular pleaſure that we are able to inform our readers of the further progreſs of reaſon and religion among different ſects of chriſtians. At the annual aſſociation held by the miniſters and members of the BAPTIST church in this city, laſt week, they came to a reſolution to recommend to the congregations under their care, the *diſuſe* of thoſe enemies of the ſouls and bodies of men,—ſpirituous liquors. From the late yearly meeting of the FRIENDS in the city, a recommendation has gone forth to the members of their ſociety, to refrain hereafter, not only from the general uſe, but from the *importaion and ſale* of thoſe liquors, which in their effects upon morals have proved as injurious as war, and upon human life, as deſtructive as the ſword.

Extract of a letter from Sunbury, October 2.

"After a checkered journey of many hundred miles, I am ſafely moored at this place. On my way I paſſed by part of the new road now opening thro' Northampton to Tioga. Many of the beach lands thro' which it paſſes are excellent. I find from converſing with the people who have ſettled on beach lands in this county, that they are of the firſt quality, and yield from 30 to 35 buſhels of wheat per acre. They moreover make excellent paſture. There are many hundred thouſand acres of this kind of land on the eaſt and weſt branches of the Suſquehanna, at a little diſtance from the water. The beach is eaſily cleared, for it ſoon rots after it is cut down. When ſplit into ſmall rails it makes good fencing. Where the beaches grow no grubbing is ever neceſſary. I wiſh the farmers who are running to Kentucke could ſee this part of Pennſylvania. Here wheat often ſells for five ſhillings per buſhel, whereas I am told, it now ſells in Kentucke for only one ſhilling. Trout and other choice fiſh abound in all the waters of the country. There is likewiſe plenty of game every where."

We are informed that on Friday, at a very large and reſpectable meeting of the free electors of the county of Philadelphia, held at Germantown, that GEORGE GRAY and ENOCH EDWARDS, Eſquires, were unanimouſly appointed to attend the Fœderal Conference to be held at Lancaſter, for the purpoſe of recommending ſuitable perſons to repreſent this ſtate in Congreſs, and alſo electors to chuſe the Preſident of the United States.

It muſt give pleaſure to all honeſt fœderal minds to obſerve, that this buſineſs was done openly, at a very public meeting of the county, publicly advertiſed, and that men of reſpectable, eſtabliſhed, unequivocal fœderal characters, were appointed to ſo important a truſt. This appointment wears a very different complexion to what the ſmuggling buſineſs which took place in ſending members to Harriſburgh did, with the oſtenſible pretenſions of procuring amendments, but in fact to form a ticket for repreſentatives in Congreſs. A very curious ſtory indeed, that eight anti-fœderal men ſhould repreſent one of the greateſt fœderal ſtates in the Union!

Major JOHN DOYLE died at Lancaſter on the 2d inſtant. His loſs is greatly regretted by his friends and acquaintance. He was among the firſt who oppoſed the attempts of Britain againſt the liberties of his country, having joined the army at Cambridge, and continued with it until the termination of the war. His virtues as a ſoldier and a citizen demand this ſmall tribute from a friend.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, *October* 2, A. M. 1788.

A motion was made by Mr. Clymer, ſeconded by Mr. Fitzſimons, in the following words, viz.

WHEREAS the ſevere exaction of the heavy fines incurred under former ſyſtems of Militia Laws, is a great ſource of vexation and oppreſſion to the poor and neceſſitous, without any adequate improvement of the finances of the ſtate.

Reſolved, That the conſideration of a general exoneration of the fines which have been ſo incurred, be recommended to the ſucceeding Houſe of Aſſembly.

It was moved by Mr. M'Lene, and ſeconded by Mr. Kennedy, to ſtrike out the words *a general*, in the foregoing reſolution, and in lieu thereof to inſert the word *an*.---And on the queſtion, Will the Houſe agree to the amendment? It was carried in the affirmative, and the motion, as amended, adopted by the Houſe.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk
of the General Aſſembly.

Addreſs of SAMUEL JONES to the Philadelphia county Society, for promoting Agriculture and Domeſtic Manufactures.

Gentlemen,

IN the proſpect now before us, of looſing our ſtaple commodity by means of the Heſſian Fly (unleſs ſowing the yellow-bearded wheat ſhould prove an effectual remedy) it is material to deviſe ſome ſubſtitute that may be productive of caſh, at leaſt to anſwer the unavoidable demands on the farmer, and, if it may be, do ſomething more. For this purpoſe I propoſe raiſing ſheep, which, if I miſtaſte not, will abundantly anſwer the end. We will lay down the neceſſary ſtatement for compariſon, and, that it may be the more eaſily comprehended, we will do it on a ſmall ſcale.

A farmer that ſows 20 acres of winter grain will not, after ſupplying his family with bread, make more than thirty pounds of the remainder of his crop. I will now propoſe that he ſow only 10 acres, ſuppoſe of rye, which, with indian corn and buckwheat as uſual, will more than ſupport his family. The other 10 acres let him lay down with clover, which, with a ſmall help, will paſture him one hundred ſheep, and the profit on theſe will be more than the above thirty pounds, as appears by the following account of expence and profit.

One hundred ſheep, at 9ſ is £45. Then		
To intereſt on the ſtock, -	£2	14 0
To 10 buſhels of ſalt, at 2ſ. -	1	0 0
To 6 loads buckwheat ſtraw,* -	0	6 0
To 2 loads good hay, - -	8	0 0
To 100 buſhels Indian corn, -	15	0 0
May die of the ſtock 5, - -	2	5 0
	£29	5 0
Contra.		
By 300 lbs. wool, at 2ſ6, -	£37	10 0
By 80 lambs, at 7ſ6, - -	30	0 0
By manure made, - -	10	0 0
Total, - -	77	10 0
Total expence, - -	29	5 0
Clear profit, -	£48	5 0

This calculation being made, we are ready to anſwer any objection that may be made to any part of it.

Here we ſee that raiſing of ſheep is more productive than that of grain, beſides ſaving the expence of plowing, harveſting and threſhing; which, at the ſame time, it will be much more favourable to our views of manufacturing, and may prove in time (we hope in a ſhort time) the means of ſaving thoſe immenſe ſums of money that are now ſent abroad for woollens of all kinds, beſides populating our country, by keeping thoſe among us that are now forced to ſeek their bread in new ſettlements. If we may depend on the ſouthern ſtates for cotton, to furniſh us with ſummer wear, it is to the middle and northern ſtates we muſt look for our winter clothing. After this manner the loſs of our wheat, if it ſhould be loſt, which uſed to go chiefly for ſpirituous liquors, may prove a bleſſing to us. By theſe means ſhall we become truly independent; and money, by being retained among us, will become plenty, debts public and private will be punctually diſcharged, and our credit will be reſtored and eſtabliſhed on a permanent baſis, at home and abroad.

Thus, gentlemen, are we moved to increaſe our flocks of ſheep, by the lure of gain and the good of our country, not to ſay neceſſity. In this view your memorialiſt has lately made a conſiderable addition to his flock, and means to add 30 or 40 more in a few weeks. Whether we may not in ſome meaſure put a ſtop to ſuch droves of ſheep being taken to market, as we daily ſee, I ſubmit with the above to conſideration.

* *Buckwheat ſtraw is found by experience to anſwer a moſt valuable purpoſe to feed ſheep with during the winter. The method is this. Let the ſtraw, immediately after threſhing, be put up in ſmall ſtacks, with a pole in the middle of each, put a convenient depth in the ground. Let this be done in the paſture field deſigned for tillage the ſpring following, on which they may feed, without doing damage, when the ground is not covered with ſnow. Every day or two let a bucket of brine, made of ſalt and water, be ſprinkled round the bottom of the ſtack, as high as they can reach, or, perhaps it may be better to ſprinkle ſalt among the ſtraw as you make up the ſtack. Whether it may not be better to put the ſtacks in a part of the yard deſigned for the ſheeps uſe, in which they may be put up at night, and turned into the field during the day, prudence, avaling itſelf of all circumſtances, will be the beſt judge.*

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To make PUMPKIN YEAST.

CUT the pumpkins in ſlices, and, with a handful of hops, boil it in a ſmall quantity of water, till it is ſoft enough to paſs through a cullender. When ſtrained, put it in an earthen or ſtone jar, with a ſufficient quantity of good yeaſt to ferment it. It will be fit for uſe in a day or two, and will keep a month or ſix weeks. The pumpkins may be ſliced and dried, in order to make it the year round. From experience it is found to be quite equal to the beſt Brewer's yeaſt, for the purpoſe of making bread or family beer.

To make BREAD *without* YEAST, *or the common* LEAVEN.

Take a double handful of fine Indian meal, and mix it thoroughly with a ſmall quantity of boiling water. Then add to it ſome cold water, till the whole is reduced to the temperature of new milk. Mix as much wheat flour with it as will bring it into the conſiſtence of paſte; then ſet it before the fire to riſe, adding to it now and then a little more wheat flour. When it has riſen ſufficiently (which it generally does in five or ſix hours) add as much more wheat flour to it as will bring it into the conſiſtency of doe. Let it ſtand half an hour afterwards by the fire, then make it into a loaf of the common ſize, and bake it. It muſt be baked as ſoon as it is prepared, otherwiſe it is apt to become ſour. Both theſe receipts have been uſed by two experienced houſekeepers in the city of Philadelphia with the moſt deſirable ſucceſs, and the publiſher of them aſſures his countrymen, that he has eaten the bread made with the pumpkin yeaſt, as well as that made with Indian meal, and that he has found them as light, pleaſant and wholeſome as any bread in the world.

The Proprietors of the Philadelphia and New-York

Line of Stages

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their Stages continue ſtarting from the Stage-office at the Indian Queen Inn, kept by Mr. James Thompſon, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every morning at 3 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) and proceed on to Elizabeth-town Point, where paſſengers may have their choice to go with the boats to New-York, or croſs over to Bergen-point and go by land to Powles Hook, for which purpoſe a good coach and four good horſes are kept there.

The fare of each paſſenger from city to city, FOUR SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS, and all way paſſengers Four-pence per mile, 150lb. baggage the ſame as a paſſenger.

The public may be aſſured that good coaches will be kept, likewiſe good horſes and ſober drivers, by

WILLIAM KERLIN, CHARLES BESSONETT,
JOHN HEARD, JOHN MERCEREAU.

Philadelphia October 10, 1788.

Juſt imported from the Manufactory, and for Sale by

EPHRIAM CLARK,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe,

JAPANNED clock faces; ſlit pinions and forged work; bench vizes, large and ſmall; engravers; catgut; clock and watch broaches; clock and watch plyers, flat and round noſes; clock and watch hands; large and ſmall turn benches; emery; rottenſtone; crocus; pumiſtone; black wax; bruſhes; clock and watch main ſprings; ground and unground glaſſes; chains; keys and ſeals. A large and general aſſortment of clock and watch files, and a number of other things too tedious to mention. Clocks and watches carefully repaired.

FOR SALE,

On Improving LEASES *for a term of Years*,

A body of choice *Lands*

ON Shohocking creek, Northampton county, in the forks of the new roads to the New-York line and Tioga, three and a half miles from the upper forks of Delaware, three miles north of Mount Ararat, and one hundred and forty miles from Philadelphia. The quality of theſe lands is very good; there are ſeveral lakes of half a mile in length within the tracts, abounding with fiſh, and affording fine mill ſtreams. There are now building thereon, ten houſes, which will be let or ſold with a quantity of land ſufficient for a farm; one of them will be let for a public houſe, being in the fork of the roads, and it is expected from its being a great thoroughfare, that it will be a good ſituation for a ſtore, ſaw-mill, griſt mill, a blackſmith and other tradeſmen, who can have lots of any ſize. The ſettlers will be accommodated with lots for places of worſhip and ſchool-houſes. There is at this time a good raft navigation from Dickaſon's ſaw mill, fifteen miles up the Mohawk branch of Delaware above the forks, and the river is known to be capable of great improvements. There are many ſettlements now made, and making to the northward and weſtward of theſe lands, within ten or twelve miles, both in Pennſylvania and New-York. *James Duffield* or *John Parker*, Carpenters, who will be on the premiſes till near the winter, can ſhew the draught of the land. Enquire of *Moor Furman*, Eſq; Trenton, *Charles Coxe*, Eſq; Kingwood, New-Jerſey, or in Philadelphia of TENCH COXE, and NALBRO' FRAZIER.

Phila. Oct. 8, 1788.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

AN elegant two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot, in Trenton, part of the eſtate of the late William Churchill Houſton, Eſq; deceaſed; the Houſe is 42 by 31 feet, and contains four rooms on each floor, with a good two ſtory brick kitchen adjoining, and cellars under the whole---being accommodated with a good well of water in the yard, handſome garden, ſtables, carriage-houſe, &c. all in complete order. Title indiſputable. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers in Trenton.

ISAAC COLLINS, } Executors.
MASKELL EWING, jun. }

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement. ‖

Trenton, October 10, 1788.

Cheſter county, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at Mary Withy's tavern, in the borough of Cheſter, on Thurſday, the 23d day of this inſtant, at one o'clock P. M. a meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Cheſter townſhip; bounded by lands of David Ogden, lands late of the Widow Robinſon, and fronting on the river Delaware and Cheſter creek, &c. containing 48½ acres, more or leſs: Said land is of an excellent quality, and nearly all of it good meadow ground. Taken in execution as the eſtate of James Mather, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſtre, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 31ſt of October inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing 96 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Philip Beery, Henry Charleton, and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Dewalt Sampſel, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Doe-run Tavern, in the townſhip of Weſt-Marlborough, on Saturday, the 1ſt day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three very valuable tracts or parcels of land, containing in the whole 493 acres, with allowance, &c. on which are erected ſundry valuable buildings, amongſt which are a griſt and ſaw-mills. The above land is ſituate on the waters of Doe-run, in the townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by lands late of William Hamilton, William Webb, Ezekiel Harlen, Thomas Nixon, and others. Said land is moſtly very fertile, and has a great proportion of meadow. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Nathaniel Ring and Elizabeth his wife, both deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 7th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Darby, containing 144¾ acres and 17 perches, with allowance, &c. bounded by lands now or late of John Brannon, John Sellers and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Garret, and to be ſold by ‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 8th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, containing 146¼ acres; bounded by lands of William Bane, David Davis, John Brown and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Thomas Ruſſel and Margarate his wife, and to be ſold by § EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 10th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, containing 110 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Jeſſe Taylor, James Milleſon and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate of Nathaniel Jefferſon, and to be ſold by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Iſaac Franks, Broker,

HAS *removed* his OFFICE, from the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide, nearly oppoſite, and between Front and Second-ſtreets, at the upper corner of Letitiæ Court---where he continues to tranſact every branch of buſineſs as a Broker, with fidelity, care and diſpatch.

September 19th, 1788.

India Sales.

The Cargo of TEAS,

Imported in the ship ALLIANCE, *Thomas Reed*, Esq; Commander, from Canton, in China---consisting of

Hyson, Souchong, Singlo & Boheas,

Will be SOLD by public AUCTION,

At the stores of Messrs. I. Hazlehurst, & Co. *in this city,*

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant,

At nine o'clock in the forenoon---And will be continued on *Friday* in every succeeding week, until the whole is sold.

The Teas are fresh, and the qualities the same as those purchased this season by the Factors of the British East-India Company.

The purchasers at these sales must pay the cash before the goods are taken away, or give notes, payable in 45 to 60 days, drawn or indorsed to the satisfaction of the owners, and paying the discount thereon. JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, October 8, 1788.

JAMES MILLER,

Having removed from the corner of Gray's alley to the house lately occupied by Mrs. *Telfair*, in Front-street, a few doors nearer Chesnut street, on the bank side of the way, has just received by the Polly, Capt. Williamson, from Hull,

A fresh assortment of WOOLENS,

Suitable to the season-----Consisting of

COARSE and fine broadcloths; coatings; blanketings; plain, white and spotted swanskins; green, blue, white and drab halfthicks; green, mottled and blue rugs; calimancoes and shalloons; with, as usual, a handsome assortment of

CHINTZES and *CALLICOES*, &c. &c.

N. B. He expects an additional assortment per the first European vessels. Philadelphia, October 1, 1788.

A large Assortment of the Freshest

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

With a variety of genuine

Patent Medicines and *Surgeon's Instruments,*

Imported in the Pigou, Captain Sutton, from London, and For SALE on reasonable terms, by

TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN,

CHEMIST & DRGGIST,

Four doors below the Friend's Meeting-house, on the west side of Second-street, Philadelphia,

Among which are the following, viz.

ESSENCE of burgamot, oil of lavender, genuine red bark, best pale bark, cantharides, jallap, opium, rhubarb, saffron, senna, saltpetre------Fraunces female strengthening elixir, Anderson's and Hooper's pills, Greenhough's tincture and Hemet's essence of pearl for the teeth.

He has also for sale---A general assortment of Shop Furniture or Doctors use, vials, &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the state of Pennsylvania, and the Honorable Jacob Rush, Esquire, have issued their precept, bearing date the 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and Nisi Prius on the 20th day of October next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables, within the county of Bucks, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things, which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done. And also those who will prosecute against the prisoners who are or shall be in the gaol of said county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Newtown, the 24th day of September, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the thirteenth year of American independence.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Carlisle, October 2, 1788.

A SPECIAL meeting of the board of Trustees of Dickinson College is to be held at Carlisle, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of November next, agreeable to the charter.

The Trustees are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of great importance to the institution will then come before them.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, *P. pro tem.*

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On Friday, the 24th day of October instant,

ALL that valuable Plantation, the estate of William Wilson, about 2 miles from Chester, containing 232 acres, the half of which is fine timbered land, within half a mile of a good landing on Chester creek, where shallops, &c. may come, and within half a mile of Chester mills. There are on said tract about fourteen acres of good meadow, and a ditch, nearly compleat, that will water twelve acres more; the land is good, and now supported with as good fence as any estate in Chester county; a large brick house, barn, out-house, and a good stone spring-house near the dwelling. Credit will be given for part of the purchase money, and the whole will be sold subject to a small mortgage that may lie over some time, if agreeable to the purchaser. Also all the personal estate of the said Wilson, consisting of stock, farming utensils, &c. &c. The sale to begin at one o'clock on said day, when the conditions will be made known by the subscribers, assignees of said Wilson,

JAMES BERNARD,
† DAVIS BEVAN.

September 26, 1788.

Pursuant to an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Chester county, will be sold upon the premises, at vendue, on the 16th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

A PLANTATION or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Londonderry, containing about 47 acres, whereon is erected a good log House and Barn, part of said Land is good Meadow, also a good bearing orchard on the premises, and sufficiency of woodland, the arable land fertile; late the estate of WILLIAM CLELAND, deceased, and to be sold, by the subscriber, administratrix of the said deceased.

† ELIZABETH CLELAND, Administratrix.

FOR SALE, BY

William Adcock,

At the south-east corner of Second and Market-streets,

A Quantity of Bleached Linens,

The Manufacture of this Country.

A large Assortment of DRY GOODS, as usual.

Also sundry LOTS on Lombard-street, beginning at Eleventh-street, to be Let on Ground-rent.

Chester county, September 20, 1788.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, and sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Thursday, the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Shaw's mills, in the borough of Chester, one house, lot and wharff, situate in the said borough, fronting on Chester creek, and bounded by lands of William Siddons, &c. Also three twelfth parts of a messuage and 175 acres of land, in Concord township; bounded by lands of Thomas M'Call, &c. As also one equal undivided third part of sundry messuages, and grist or merchant mill or mills, together with about 60 acres of land thereunto belonging; with a variety of very valuable personal property. Taken in execution as the estates real and personal of John Shaw, deceased.

At the same time and place will also be exposed to public sale, one twelfth part of the plantation aforesaid; also one equal undivided other third part of the aforesaid messuages, grist or merchant mills, and 60 acres of land; as also a variety of very valuable personal property. Taken in execution as the estates real and personal of Samuel Shaw.

The aforesaid mills are situate on the tide-water on Chester creek, and known by the name of Shaw's mills. They are very large and commodious, and capable of doing as much work in the time as any mill in the state. No expence of land carriage whatsoever attends her, as a vessel with 1000 bushels of wheat can come close along side of her, and the grain be hoisted into the mill by buckets, and flour lowered down into the vessels with the utmost dispatch.

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, September 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 20th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, that very valuable messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of East-Nantmill, containing 200 acres and three quarters of an acre, with allowance, &c. bounded by lands of Samuel Nutt, William Branson, and others. Taken in execution as the estate late of James Hockley and wife, at the suit of the Contribuors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and to be sold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Reading, September 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be Sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in Pinegrove township, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of Daniel Zerby and others, containing 151 acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less, late the estate of George Bowerman: Taken in execution, and to be sold by

† JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, September 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Berks, will be exposed to Sale, on the premises, at two o'clock, on Saturday, the first day of November next, a messuage, tenement, plantation and tract of land, situate in Heidelberg township, in the said county, adjoining lands in the tenure of John Patton, Esquire, Isaac Cowpland and others, containing 330 acres or thereabouts, with the appurtenances. The soil of this farm (being a part of the noted Big Spring tract) is of the best quality, about 130 acres are cleared, of which there are 20 acres of watered meadow, and the uncleared land is well timbered. There are on the premises, a new built two story dwelling-house and kitchen, a large new built barn, an excellent stone wash-house, with commodious apartments over it sufficient to accommodate a small family, a smith's shop and other buildings, a trout pond supplied by a never failing spring of excellent water, a lage garden and other conveniencies, late the estate of Peter Grub: Taken in execution, and to be sold by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to adjournment will be exposed to public Sale, on Monday, the 20th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the Furnace and Forge commonly known and called Tanton, with all the lands, &c. and all the personal estate; situate in the township of Evesham, and county of Burlington: Seized as the property of George Hastings, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Mayberry and Benjamin Morgan.

‡ JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

Burlington, September 24, 1788.

Philadelphia, Receiver-General's Office, Sept. 2, 1788.

PURSUANT to the resolves of the Supreme Executive Council, bearing date the 29th of August last, and their instructions received by the subscriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a public sale will commence, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of November next, at the *Old Coffee house*, in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the TOWN and OUT-LOTS and SMALL FARMS within the reserved tract opposite Pittsburg, agreeably to the plan of the same.

The purchase money will be receivable in gold or silver, bills of credit of this state of the last emission, or certificates upon which interest is by law made payable at the state treasury; and all interest due thereon shall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after sale, or the premises to revert to the state, and the bidder to sustain any loss which may arise on a future sale.

FRANCIS JOHNSON, Receiver-General.

N. B. The sale to continue from day to day until the whole shall be sold, unless otherwise directed by the Supreme Executive Council. A plan of said lots may be seen at the Coffee-house aforesaid, and also at the house of Mr. John Scull, printer, in Pittsburg.

The Ironmongery business laetly carried on by *George Roberts*, at the corner of Grindstone alley, in Market-street, is continued at the same place, by

Roberts & Twamley,

Who have for sale, on the lowest terms,

Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cutlery, Brass & Copper Wares,

in their extensive branches.

ALL persons indebted to the late partnership of Hugh and George Roberts, or to George Roberts, for goods, are desired to make payment, in order to close those accounts respectively.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his escape from the Constable of Chester, last night, a certain *Thomas M'Cloud*, an Irishman, about 6 feet high, appears to be about 30 years of age, brown complexion, straight brown hair; had on an old surtout coat, without cross pockets, his other cloaths but mean, but it is expected will change them. Said M'Cloud had a scar on his upper lip, and has a wife living about a mile and a half from Christiana bridge. He was committed for stealing horses, which were found in his custody. Whoever secures said thief in the gaol of Chester county, shall have the above reward, paid by

† EDWARD MINSHALL, Constable.

October 2, 1788.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

At the Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 12th day of November next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, will be Sold to the highest bidder, the following property, late belonging to William Pollard, Esquire.

No. 1. CALLED Long Meadows. A tract of land lying in late Bedford, now Huntingdon county; granted to Richard Mongle upon application, surveyed the 19th day of October, 1775; containing 193 acres and allowance, of which 60 or 80 acres are a fine bottom. On the premises there is a small log house and barn, five acres of meadow and ten acres of upland cleared, and some apple-trees planted. It is situate between the Shade and Black Log mountains, and well watered by a small creek running through the middle of the tract: Is distant three miles from Cluggage's mill, about eight miles from a landing on Juniata, at the mouth of Aughwick creek, 160 miles from this city, and 50 from the town of Carlisle; is well timbered with oak, hickory, sugar-maple, &c.

2. Long Edge. A tract of patented land, adjoining the above to the northward; containing 388¾ acres; is much the same kind of land, and unimproved.

3. Moore Hill. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 2, to the northward; containing 380 acres and 103 perches, of which there are 22 acres of meadow and 7 acres of upland cleared; one good log stable, and one old one on the premises. The land is much like No. 2.

4. A tract of land adjoining No. 3, to the northward, granted to James Dalton on location, and surveyed the day of 17 ; containing 302 acres and 28 perches; is improved, and much the same kind of land as the above described.

5. Long Pipe. A tract of patented land adjoining No. 4, to the northward; containing 260 acres and 122 perches, of which there are 25 acres of meadow and from 65 to 70 acres of upland cleared. On the premises there is a log house 50 by 20 feet, no quite finished, a log barn 70 by 35 or 40 feet, about 16 acres are grubbed, and the trees deadened, in order to make meadow, a number of apple and peach trees planted.

6. Ravend. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 5, to the northward; containing 303 acres and 48 perches, and much the same kind of land; is unimproved, and about four miles from the landing on Juniata.

7. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 6, to the northward; containing 184 acres and 122 perches; is unimproved.

The foregoing tracts have been occupied as one farm for a number of years.

8. A valuable body of land, containing 31000 acres, situate, lying and being in the county of Jefferson, on the north side of Green or Buffaloe river, in the state of Virginia, surveyed for and patented to William Pollard, by virtue of sundry Treasury warrants, entered the 16th day of March, 1784. This tract is nearly a square, said to abound with timber, and to be plentifully supplied with water from streams which pass through it and fall into Buffaloe river----a plan whereof may be seen at the place of sale. Captain Thomas Hutchins, Geographer-General to the United States, gives the following representation of Buffaloe river, in his topographical description of Virginia, &c. "Buffaloe river falls into the Ohio on the eastern side of it, at the distance of 925 miles from Fort Pitt. It is a very considerable branch of the Ohio, is 200 yards wide, navigable upwards of 150 miles for batteaus and barges of 30 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 3 feet deep, carrying about 7 tons, and can be navigated much farther by large canoes. The stream is moderate; the lands on both sides of this river are of a most luxuriant quality for the production of hemp, flax, wheat, tobacco, &c. They are covered with a great variety of lofty and useful timber, as oak, hickory, mulberry, elm, &c. Several persons who have ascended this river say, that salt springs, coal, lime and free-stone, &c. are to be found in a variety of places."

9. An undivided ninth part of 90000 acres of land, situate in the county of Lincoln, on the waters of Cumberland river, and about three or four miles therefrom, on the north side, in the state of Virginia; was surveyed the 30th August, 1785, and patented to Doctor Thomas Say.

10. A tract of patented land, in Harrison county, state of Virginia, lying on Hughes's river; was surveyed and patented by virtue of a land-office and treasury warrant No. 18308, containing 1500 acres.

11. A tract of cripple and cedar swamp, containing 63 acres, situate on Squacum creek, county of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey. A Sheriff's deed, dated the 25th of May 1770, is held for this tract.

12. The life-estate of William Pollard to one half of a lot of ground, containing in breadth north and south on Front-street continued in the Northern-Liberties 88 feet, and in depth east and west 149 feet; bounded eastward by Front-street, northward, westward and southward by ground late of Thomas Green; is commonly known by the name of the Sugar-house lot.

Any person desirous of further information may apply to the subscriber, who will attend at the place of sale.

ROBERT RALSTON, Assignee, &c.

At the same time and place will be sold, some Pennsylvania Certificates, Continental Certificates and Facilities. R. R.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1788.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A VALUABLE Plantation, lying in Allen township, Northampton county, containing 272 acres of deeded land, whereof 150 acres are yet woodland. Thereon is 16 acres of well watered meadow and more may be made, 30 acres of winter grain sowed in the ground, a Grist and Saw-mill, on a branch of Manakesy creek, running through said land, also three dwelling Houses, by each of them is a spring, a Barn, Stables and Tan-yard, two good orchards of 520 bearing apple trees. This Plantation lies in a well inhabited neighbourhood, on two public crossing roads, fit for a store or tavern, 10 miles from Easton, 8 from Bethlehem, and 4 from Nazareth. Any person inclinable to purchase the same, may apply for terms, which shall be reasonable, to the subscriber, living on the premises.

September 20, 1788. ‡ JESSE JONES.

TO BE SOLD,

The time of a Dutch Servant Boy,

Who has upwards of three years to serve. Enquire of the Printers.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3047.

PENNSYLVAAIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1788.

William and John Sitgreaves,

Have juſt imported, and are now opening for ſale, at their Store, in Front-ſtreet, the third door below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A Large and General VARIETY of

Seaſonable Dry Goods.

RED and yellow flannels, fine and common white ditto, baizes and ſwanſkins, plains and halfthicks, fearnoughts and bearſkins, Kendal cottons, coatings and duffils, fine and low priced broadcloths, light coloured cloak cloth, emboſſed ſerges, dark ground ſtriped linceys, ſtriped and roſe blankets, green and mottled rugs, Milton coverlids, cotton counterpanes, plain and printed velvets, corduroys and honeycombs, Royal ribs and Elliot cords, ſattinets and thickſets, worſted and hair pluſh, cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, taborets and moreens, durants and jeans, camblets and calimancoes, ſhalloons and rattinets, corded wildbores, ſilk and worſted crapes, beſt black worſted ſattinets, florentines and laſtings, cotton furniture check, beſt ſtriped ditto, Turkey ſtripes for ſaddles, drawboys and Marſeilles, calicoes, cottons and chintz, printed linen pocket handkerchiefs, red and blue cotton romals, ſilk and cotton bandanoes, beſt ſilk ditto, black and coloured Barcelonas, modes, peelongs and ſattins, mantuas and luteſtrings, ſarſnets and perſians, ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt, beſt Flanders ticks, bedbunts and ſtriped ticking, Ruſſia drilling and ravens duck, brown and white Ruſſia ſheeting, Scotch and Iriſh ditto, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens, Scotch ſhirtings, diaper and towelling, German dowlas, brown ſileſias, beſt Scotch oznabrigs, twilled bagging, white and brown buckrams, thread lace and edgings, whited long lawns, mens and womens yarn hoſe, ſilk, cotton and worſted ditto, boys and girls ditto, womens worſted mitts, mens yarn ditto, mens and womens leather gloves, cambricks and clear lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, jaconet and book muſlins, fine book muſlin handkerchiefs, Cyprus, net and crape gauze, Manchester gown patterns, millinets and catguts, black hair ribband, buttons, threads and tapes, cutlery and ſmall hardware.

A L S O,

Writing paper, London and Briſtol pewter, beſt Crowley ſteel, window glaſs, nails, tin plates, lead, ſhot, F and FF powder, guns, womens ſtuff ſhoes, felt hats, frying pans, ſad irons, fine iron wire for card and ſieve makers, coarſe ditto for tinmen.

An APPRENTICE wanted---Enquire as above.

Juſt imported from England, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of yard wide and 7-eights Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, white and brown Ruſſia ditto, brown and white Raven's duck, Iriſh and Dutch dowlaſſes, Scotch ſhirtings, a linen of a ſtrong fabrick, oznabrigs, ticklenburgs, cotton ſtripes, white and brown buckrams, brown ſileſias, Scotch threads, coloured ditto, beſt Baladine ſewing ſilks, ſcarf twiſt, worſted, cord and hair ditto for cloaks, mohair buttons, metal ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, India bandano handkerchiefs, cotton red and blue printed ditto, bobbins, tapes, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, Joan's ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinetts, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, calimancoes, crapes, printed cottons and calicoes, muſlins, fans, fine white flannels, red ditto, corduroys, jeans and fuſtians, ribbons, lawns, cambricks and long lawns, ſpades and ſhovels, frying pans, braſs kettles, flat irons, powder and ſhot, bar lead, red lead, ſtirrups, bridle bitts, ſadlers web, blue pluſh, ſilk velvets, mens beaver pelt gloves, womens mitts and gloves, ſhort pipes, beſt bohea tea.

He has alſo for ſale a quantity of good HAY, well cured, in a barn near this city. ¶

For SALE, or to be LET,

On Improving LEASES *for a term of Years,*

A body of choice *Lands*

ON Shohocking creek, Northampton county, in the forks of the new roads to the New-York line and Tioga, three and a half miles from the upper forks of Delaware, three miles north of Mount Ararat, and one hundred and forty miles from Philadelphia. The quality of theſe lands is very good; there are ſeveral lakes of half a mile in length within the tracts, abounding with fiſh, and affording fine mill ſtreams. There are now building thereon, ten houſes, which will be let or ſold with a quantity of land ſufficient for a farm; one of them will be let for a public houſe, being in the fork of the roads, and it is expected from its being a great thoroughfare, that it will be a good ſituation for a ſtore, ſaw-mill, griſt mill, a blackſmith and other tradeſmen, who can have lots of any ſize. The ſettlers will have a free grant of lots for places of worſhip and ſchool-houſes. There is at this time a good raft navigation from Dickaſon's ſaw mill, fifteen miles up the Mohawk branch of Delaware above the forks, and the river is known to be capable of great improvement. There are many ſettlements now made, and making to the northward and weſtward of theſe lands, within ten or twelve miles, both in Pennſylvania and New-York. *James Duffield* or *John Packer*, Carpenters, who will be on the premiſes till near the winter, can ſhew the draughts of the land. Enquire of *Moore Furman*, Eſq; Trenton, *Charles Coxe*, Eſq; Kingwood, New-Jerſey, or in Philadelphia of TENCH COXE, and NALBRO' FRAZIER.

Phila. Oct. 8, 1788.

The Proprietors of the Philadelphia and New-York

Line of Stages

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their Stages continue ſtarting from the Stage-office at the Indian Queen Inn, kept by Mr. James Thompſon, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every morning at 3 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) and proceed on to Elizabeth-town Point, where paſſengers may have their choice to go with the boats to New-York, or croſs over to Bergen-point and go by land to Powles Hook, for which purpoſe a good coach and four good horſes are kept there.

The fare of each paſſenger from city to city, FOUR SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS, and all way paſſengers Four-pence per mile, 150lb. baggage the ſame as a paſſenger.

The public may be aſſured that good coaches will be kept, likewiſe good horſes and ſober drivers, by

WILLIAM KERLIN, CHARLES BESSONETT,
JOHN HEARD, JOHN MERCEREAU.

Philadelphia October 10, 1788.

On Wedneſday, the 29th inſtant, at Twelve o'clock, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, will be ſold at public ſale,

For FUNDED CERTIFICATES of the ſtate of Pennſylvania,

The following Eſtates, viz.

A LOT, Stores and Wharff in the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between High-ſtreet and Mulberry-ſtreet, extending to the river Delaware, 21 feet in breadth on Water-ſtreet, ſubject to a ground-rent of Nine Pounds Ten Sillings per annum, now in the tenure of Joſeph Mercier.

A two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front- and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware, the ſame being 24 feet in front on Saſſafras-ſtreet, and 51 feet in depth, with the privilege of a three feet alley, and alſo of a four feet alley, now in the tenure of George Goſner.

A two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, between Vine and Saſſafras-ſtreets, the ſame being in breadth on Fourth-ſtreet 16 feet, and in depth weſtward to the middle of Brown-ſtreet 200 feet, with the privilege of a three feet alley, now in the tenure of James Wilſon,

A two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware, the ſame being in breadth on Walnut-ſtreet 20 feet, and in depth 51 feet 9 inches, being the north-weſt corner of Zachary's Court, ſubject to a groundrent of 40s. per annum, now in the tenure of James Wilkins.

A two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware, the ſame being in breadth on Walnut-ſtreet 14 feet 6 inches, and in depth 50 feet, with the privilege of a three feet alley on the weſt ſide thereof, ſubject to a groundrent of 30s. per annum.

A Lot of Ground, ſituate in the city of Philadelphia, on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, containing in front on Walnut-ſtreet 23 feet, and in depth on Fifth-ſtreet 70 feet, with a one ſtory frame Houſe on the corner, under which is a large cellar lately walled, and on the north end of the lot are three ſmall tenements fronting Fifth-ſtreet.

Four Lots of Ground, adjoining the laſt deſcribed, being each of them 19 feet front on Fifth-ſtreet, and 51 feet deep; theſe four lots have on them two or three ſmall frame tenements.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing 107 acres, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county; this land is of a good quality, and has a large proportion of woodland, now in the tenure of Peacock Major.

A moiety of 100 acres of Land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, adjoining lands of James Morris and John Roberts.

Oct. 9, 1788.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

Cheſter county, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at Mary Withy's tavern, in the borough of Cheſter, on Thurſday, the 23d day of this inſtant, at one o'clock P. M. a meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Cheſter townſhip; bounded by lands of David Ogden, lands late of the Widow Robinſon, and fronting on the river Delaware and Cheſter creek, &c. containing 48½ acres, more or leſs: Said land is of an excellent quality, and nearly all of it good meadow ground. Taken in execution as the eſtate of James Mather, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſtre, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 31ſt of October inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing 96 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Philip Beery, Henry Charleton, and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Dewalt Sampſel, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Doe-run Tavern, in the townſhip of Weſt-Marlborough, on Saturday, the 1ſt day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three very valuable tracts or parcels of land, containing in the whole 493 acres, with allowance, &c. on which are erected ſundry valuable buildings, amongſt which are a griſt and ſaw-mills. The above land is ſituate on the waters of Doe-run, in the townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by lands late of William Hamilton, William Webb, Ezekiel Harlen, Thomas Nixon, and others. Said land is moſtly very fertile, and has a great proportion of meadow. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Nathaniel Ring and Elizabeth his wife, both deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 7th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Darby, containing 144¾ acres and 17 perches, with allowance, &c. bounded by lands now or late of John Brannon, John Sellers and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Garret, and to be ſold by ‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 8th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, containing 146¼ acres; bounded by lands of William Bane, David Davis, John Brown and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Thomas Ruſſel and Margarate his wife, and to be ſold by § EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 10th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, containing 110 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Jeſſe Taylor, James Milleſon and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate of Nathaniel Jefferſon, and to be ſold by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

CHARLES CIST, *Printer,*

At his PRINTING-OFFICE, in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets;---*Price two ſhillings and ſix-pence, bound.*

A regular ENGLISH SYNTAX,

Wherein is exhibited the whole variety of Engliſh conſtructions, properly exemplified; to which is added, the elegant manner of arranging words and members of ſentences: The whole reduced to practice, for the uſe of private gentlemen and ladies, as well as of our moſt eminent Schools.

BY JAMES BUCHANAN,

The fourth AMERICAN EDITION.

At the aboveſaid office, Deeds and all ſorts of Blanks are neatly printed on paper or parchment, in an elegant Script Type, and all other kind of Printing work done with accuracy and diſpatch, at reaſonable rates.

Juſt imported from the Manufactory, and for Sale by

EPHRIAM CLARK,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe,

JAPANNED clock faces; ſlit pinions and forged work; bench vizes, large and ſmall; engravers; catgut; clock and watch broaches; clock and watch plyers, flat and round noſes; clock and watch hands; large and ſmall turn benches; emery; rotten-ſtone; crocus; pumiſtone; black wax; bruſhes; clock and watch main ſprings; ground and unground glaſſes; chains; keys and ſeals. A large and general aſſortment of clock and watch files, and a number of other things too tedious to mention. Clocks and watches carefully repaired.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

AN elegant two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot, in Trenton, part of the eſtate of the late William Churchill Houſton, Eſq; deceaſed; the Houſe is 42 by 31 feet, and contains four rooms on each floor, with a good two ſtory brick kitchen adjoining, and cellars under the whole---being accommodated with a good well of water in the yard, handſome garden, ſtables, carriage-houſe, &c. all in complete order. Title indiſputable. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers in Trenton.

ISAAC COLLINS, } Executors.
MASKELL EWING, jun. }

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement. ‖

Trenton, October 10, 1788.

Montgomery county, Cheltenham, 10th mo. 11, 1788.

Stop Thief.

LAST night the houſe of the ſubſcriber was broke open, and the following articles ſtolen therefrom, viz. one dark double milled drab great coat, about half worn, one light coloured broad cloth coat, four pair worſted ſtockings, two ſilk handkerchiefs, one pair of new calf-ſkin ſhoes, one pair of boots; together with a red Morocco pocket-book with a ſilver claſp, containing ſeveral papers of value, amongſt which was a promiſſory note, drawn by Andrew Epple, for 154 dollars, dated September 30, 1788, and payable in 45 days, to Allibone and Paul, or order.

Whoever ſecures ſaid robbers, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the goods reſtored, ſhall receive Eight Dollars reward, or in proportion for any part of them.

§ JOHN SHOEMAKER.

N. B. The perſon ſuſpected (to have committed the above robbery) is a wheelbarrow-man, as he left an old wool hat, a blue and drab coloured jacket, a pair of trowſers with one leg made of ſtriped ticking, the other of brown linen, and a new brown linen frock.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD Plantation, containing 150 odd acres, ſituated in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, within 10 miles of Philadelphia; there are on the premiſes two good ſtone Houſes and Kitchens, with Cellars under them, two good log Barns, Stables, Cowhouſes, and ſprings of good water near each door, with a houſe over each ſpring, two young bearing orchards, about 30 acres of good watered meadow, and plenty of water for the ſame, with a ſufficient quantity of timber for ſaid plantation, and water in moſt of the fields, being pleaſantly ſituated, lying on the new road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, near Darby creek, in a good neighbourhood, being a very ſuitable place for a gentleman's country ſeat, as the land lies high and healthy, having ſundry ſprings of good water on ſaid premiſes, alſo a large run of water goes through the ſaid plantation, with a mill ſeat thereon.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid plantation, may have peaceable poſſeſſion by the firſt day of April next, with an undiſputable title. Where credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money if required. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on ſaid plantation. † LAWRENCE HOWARD.

FOR SALE,

Genuine Drugs and Medicines,

This Day Imported in the Pigou, Capt. Sutton, from London.

By ROBERT BASS, Apothecary,

IN MARKET-STREET;

WHERE practitioners in medicine, apothecaries, druggiſts, ſtore-keepers, and others, will meet with a variety of articles, new, pure, and worthy their attention.

A large ſupply of patent yellow; a few barrels of refined ſalt petre, red and white lead.

Fine table ſallad oil, by the bottle or gallon, of the ſame approved quality as imported laſt ſpring.

A few additional boxes of Reeves's uſeful and admired patent colours.

The beſt annatto for dying linen the nankeen colour; fine Pruſſian blue, and high poliſhed varniſh for finiſhing capital works.

Iſinglaſs of the firſt ſtaple for fining and brightening wine, beer, cyder, and other liquors.

Sea medicine cheſts, properly conſtructed, with full directions to maſters of veſſels that do not carry a ſurgeon.

Family medicine boxes, nearly on a ſimilar plan, very neceſſary for large plantations remote from a phyſician.

Phyſicians' preſcriptions and family receipts correctly and particularly attended to.

BOSTON, October 13.

By a gentleman from Berwick we are informed, that the following unhappy tranſaction took place there laſt Tueſday evening--Capt. William Morris, of that town, 2 or 3 years ſince, hired a ſmall ſum of money of Dr. Green of Dover: the doctor, the winter before laſt, had been dunning Morris for the money; Morris put him off ſo often, that he was obliged to ſue him; accordingly he was taken ſome time that winter by a ſingle writ. Morris, being unable to ſatisfy the demand, was obliged to give bail. Mr. Jonathan Rawſon, of Dover, backed the writ for him a few months ago. The money not being paid, Mr. Rawſon was ſued, and had an execution out againſt him, but being unwilling to pay it, he went over to Berwick to ſee Capt. Morris, and took with him one Major Wood, a ſheriff of that town. Capt. Morris juſt before had been out a gunning, but was then returned, and was ſitting with his wife. Mr. Rawſon let him know his buſineſs. Capt. Morris ſaid he was unable to pay the money, and finally declared he would not pay it. Mr. Rawſon then gave the execution to Major Wood, and told him he muſt make him ſecure upon the furniture that was then in the houſe. Morris then jumped up and ſaid, d--n you, you want furniture do you; I have have a very pretty piece which I'll give you.

He then ran into another room and brought his gun (they all three heard him cock the gun as he was coming in;) on entering he preſented it to Mr. Rawſon's breaſt; Mr. Rawſon put out his hand to puſh the gun from him, juſt as Morris's wife ſtepped up to interfere; the gun went off, paſſed Mr. Rawſon and ſhot Mrs. Morris; the charge went into her body juſt back of the ribs, and lodged againſt her back bone; fortunately ſhe had that morning put on a ſtout new pair of ſtays, which probably ſaved her life, for ſhe was ſo near as to receive all the ſhot, wadding and a large quantity of powder into her body. Dr. Hall Jackſon was ſent for immediately, and, after dreſſing the wound, pronounced it not mortal. The worſt ſymptom ſhe has is coughing up, at different times, ſome conſiderable quantities of blood.

It is hoped, ſays a correſpondent, that at the next meeting of our General Court every member of that honorable body will be preſent, as matters of the higheſt importance muſt at that time attract their attention---The appointing of fœderal legiſlators will not be the moſt inconſiderable part of their buſineſs; and on this occaſion (in the words of the celebrated Mr. Wilſon) let no one ſay he is but a ſingle member, that his vote is but one in the box. One vote may turn the election. In battle every ſoldier ſhould conſider the public ſafety as depending upon his ſingle arm; at an election every member ſhould conſider the public ſafety as depending upon his ſingle vote.

PROVIDENCE, October 9.

Yeſterday morning, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, the town was alarmed with the cry of fire!---It was found to be in a large dwelling-houſe belonging to John Brown, Eſq; at the ſouth end of the town.---The fire had got to a great height before it was diſcovered, inſomuch that of four families, tenants of Mr. Brown in the houſe, conſiſting of 20 ſouls, ſcarce one of them eſcaped with any thing but their ſhirts---One young man jumped out at a garret window, between twenty and thirty feet high, and is conſiderably bruiſed-----another came down the back ſtairs through the room where the fire was ſuppoſed to have begun, and was badly burned---but they are both likely to do well.---Scarce an article of the houſhold furniture was ſaved. By the activity of the inhabitants, which is conſpicuous on every ſuch occaſion, with the aſſiſtance of the engines, two houſes, which ſtood about 40 feet from the one burned, were ſaved.

NEW-HAVEN, October 8.

We are told that the ſucceſs in whaling the laſt ſeaſon has been ſo great, that one houſe in Halifax, conſiſting of three brothers, who employed four veſſels in that ſervice the laſt ſummer, have made, clear of all expences, *twelve thouſand pounds*.

NEW-YORK, October 17.

On Wedneſday, the 8th inſt. the Convention of the Preſbyterian churches in America, conſiſting of Clerical and Lay Delegates, from the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia; from the Reformed Proteſtant Dutch Synod; and from the Aſſociate Reformed Synod, met in this city; and having tranſacted their buſineſs in great peace and harmony, adjourned to meet again the next year.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Marietta, to his friend in Maſſachuſetts, dated 8th September, 1788.

"Perfect peace has hitherto attended us, nor have we great reaſon to apprehend ourſelves in danger; but the fear of the natives, enhanced by every poſſible falſe repreſentation which the ſettlers on the frontiers of Pennſylvania and Virginia can make, have in ſome meaſure retarded our ſettlement, and halted a conſiderable number of families in their vicinity, until they can get more ſatisfactory information; however they begin to gain ſpirits, and are purſuing their journey;---ſeveral families have juſt arrived, and as many as forty more are expected on in the courſe of this autumn. Several perſons have returned home to bring on their families, which renders our ſettlement in reſpect to numbers fluctuating, but we have generally from 200 to 500 men.

"With reſpect to the land in this country, I ſhall only ſay, that it anſwers my moſt ſanguine expectations, and in point of ſituation, health and fertility, I believe is exceeded by no country on earth.

"An accurate ſurvey of the ancient ruins within the limits of our city has been made, in preſence of the Governor, Judges, Directors of the company, and a number of other gentlemen, that we may be able to aſcertain all the facts reſpecting them; in the courſe of this ſurvey, we had ſeveral of the large trees on the parapet of thoſe works cut down, and have examined their ages by the rings of grains from the heart to the ſurface, computing each grain to be one year's growth. We found one tree to have ſtood 443 years, another 289, ſituated ſo as to leave no room to doubt of their having began to grow ſince thoſe works were abandoned. We find the perpendicular height of the walls of this covert to be at this time 20 feet, and the baſe 39, the width 12 rods."

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.

It is with great pleaſure that we inform our readers, that a Surveyor ſpent 11 weeks in the woods laſt ſummer with 20 men, on the eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, during which time not a drop of ſpirits was taſted by any one of them. The Surveyor declared, when he returned, that he never before did ſo much work of the kind in ſo ſhort a time, and never with ſo much harmony. All his men returned in good health, and perfectly ſatisfied. The ſame number of men engaged in the ſame buſineſs, four years ago, would have drank a hogſhead of ſpirits.

"A muſſelman, and lye," is a common ſaying among the Turks. It is to be hoped that the ſaying, of "A chriſtian, and drink ſpirits," will ſoon be as common in every part of the United States.

We hear that a ſmall field of hemp ſowed at Wyoming by TIMOTHY PICKERING, Eſquire, promiſes to afford a moſt plentiful encreaſe. Should this public ſpirited citizen introduce the culture of that article on the Suſquehanna, he will render a moſt important ſervice to his country. The lands we are told are every where favorable to it on the river, and from the great price it commands, it will bear tranſportation, under the preſent embarraſſments of bad roads and difficult navigation, much better than wheat, or any other produce of that part of the ſtate.

At a Town Meeting held at the State-houſe, on Saturday, October 18, 1788, George Clymer, Eſq; Chairman, and George Fox, Eſq; Secretary.

Mr. Wilcocks, on behalf of the Ward's committee, reported, "That that committee, in coformity to their appointment on Saturday laſt, had proceeded to conſider the ſubject referred to them, and after due deliberation had agreed to recommend to this meeting, James Wilſon and George Latimer, Eſquires, as ſuitable perſons to repreſent this city in the Conference propoſed and ſhortly to be held at Lancaſter." Whereupon it was unanimouſly reſolved, That this meeting do authoriſe and appoint James Wilſon and George Latimer, Eſquires, to meet the Conferees from the other counties in this ſtate, for the purpoſe of forming a ticket for the Repreſentatives of this ſtate in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

On motion, Reſolved, That the committee appointed for the ſeveral Wards of this city at a former meeting be inſtructed to report on Wedneſday evening next, at ſix o'clock, to a general meeting to be held at this place, the names of ſix ſuitable perſons, from whom the Repreſentatives for this city in the Congreſs of the United States may be choſen.

On motion, Reſolved, That the ſame committee be further inſtructed to report the names of ſix ſuitable perſons, from whom the Electors for a Preſident of the United States may be choſen.

The thanks of the meeting being given to the Chairman, it adjourned to meet at this place on Wedneſday evening next, at ſix o'clock.

Publiſhed by Order,
GEO. FOX, Secretary.

Tueſday, the fourteenth inſtant, the Annual Election was held throughout this commonwealth, when the following gentlemen were choſen:

For the city of PHILADELPHIA.

Council. Samuel Miles.
Aſſembly. George Clymer, Jacob Hiltzheimer, Lawrence Sickle, Thomas Fitzſimons, William Lewis.
Sheriffs. James Aſh, William Will.
Street Commiſſioners. George Wilſon, Joſeph Ogden.
City Wardens. William Govett, Leeſon Simmons.
County Commiſſioner. Evan Thomas.

PHILADELPHIA County.

Council. Thomas Mifflin.
Aſſembly. John Salter, George Logan, William Robinſon, jun. Richard Peters, William M'Pherſon.

BUCKS County.

Council. Amos Gregg.
Aſſembly. Gerardus Wynkoop, John Chapman, Valentine Upp, Samuel Foulke.
Sheriffs. Jacob Bennet, William Chapman.

CHESTER County.

Council. Richard Willing.
Aſſembly. James Moore, Richard Thomas, Mark Wilcox, John M'Dowell, Caleb James, Richard Downing.
Sheriff. Ezekiel Leonard.

LANCASTER County.

Aſſembly. Alexander Lowrey, Jacob Erb, James Clemſon, John Hopkins, Henry Derring, James Cuningham.
Sheriffs. James Roſs, -------- Moore.

YORK County.

Aſſembly. Michael Schmyſer, David M'Clellan, Thomas Clingan, Henry Tyſon, Thomas Lilley, Joſeph Read.
Sheriffs. John Edie, William M'Clelland.
Coroners. Andrew Johnſon, John Morris.
Commiſſioner. Joſeph M'Clean.

BERKS County.

Aſſembly. Joſeph Heiſter, Gabriel Heiſter, Joſeph Sands, Daniel Broadhead, John Ludwig.
Sheriffs. Jacob Bower, Philip Kreemer.
Coroners. Peter Fether, George Hagle.
Commiſſioner. Henry Spycker.

NORTHAMPTON County.

Aſſembly. Peter Trexler, Peter Ealer, Conrad Ihrie, Stephen Balliot.
Sheriffs. George Graff, Henry Buſh.

NORTHUMBERLAND County.

Aſſembly. Samuel Maclay, John White.
Sheriffs. Martin Withington, John Boyd.

MONTGOMERY County.

Council. Zebulon Potts.
Aſſembly. Robert Lollar, Jacob Reiff, Peter Richards, Jonathan Roberts.

DAUPHIN County.

Aſſembly. Jacob Miley, Adam Orth, John Carſon.
Sheriffs. James Clunie, Rudolph Kelcker, jun.

On Wedneſday arrived at New-York the Anthony, Capt. Pooler, from Peterſburg in Ruſſia. He left Cronſtadt the 2d of Auguſt, and on his paſſage down the gulph of Finland, on the 4th of Auguſt paſſed through the Ruſſian fleet which was at anchor under the iſland of Zuſchar, conſiſting of thirty-five veſſels, twenty-one of which were of the line, under the command of Admiral Greig: and on the 5th of Auguſt he fell in with a ſquadron of Swediſh men of war, conſiſting of four ſhips of the line and one frigate, which appeared to himto be freſh ſhips, and from their courſe he ſuppoſed were going to join the Swediſh fleet then in port on the coaſt of Finland.

Capt. Pooler confirms the accounts we have had of the action that took place on the 17th of July, and ſaw at Cronſtadt the Swediſh ſhip Guſtave of 74 guns, which had been taken in that engagement. The Ruſſians alſo loſt a ſhip of the line, beſides having ſeveral ſhips very much ſhattered; two 74's in particular, were obliged to go to Cronſtadt to repair; one of them commanded by Capt. Elphinſtone, an Engliſh officer, who, during the late war, commanded a ſhip on our coaſt.

From all accounts that could be collected, it appears to have been a well fought battle, in which the commanders on both ſides have diſtinguiſhed themſelves. The Swediſh Vice-Admiral, Comte Wachtmeiſter, who was unfortunately taken, is particularly ſpoken of as a brave and ſkilful officer, and whoſe ſhip was moſt aſtoniſhingly defended.

About the 9th of Auguſt, three Ruſſian three deckers and a frigate, landed their marines on the Swediſh coaſt near Elſingburgh, which is nearly oppoſite Elſineur, where they burned a ſmall fiſhing town. This ſquadron he underſtood was bound to the Mediterranean, where they were to join the Portugueſe fleet, which are to co-operate againſt the Turks.

Three Ruſſian ſhips of 74 guns each, were nearly ready for launching when Captain Pooler left Cronſtadt. He alſo confirms the account of an engagement in the Black Sea, in which the Turks loſt 8 ſhips of the line, ſix being burnt, and two taken.

The Empreſs was at Peterſburg, and had not gone to Novogorod, as has been aſſerted in the foreign papers; nor was ſhe under any apprehenſion from the forces of Sweden.

Conſidering the ſituation and equality of the two fleets of Ruſſia and Sweden, another engagement may be expected.

Capt. Severs, in a ſhip for Boſton, and Capt. Forreſter, in a brig for Salem, ſailed two weeks before Capt. Pooler.

Capt. Williams, in the brig Neptune of Philadelphia, ſailed in company with Capt. Pooler from Cronſtadt to Elſineur, and was to leave Elſineur the day after him.

Extract from the Journal of Congreſs,

FRIDAY, Auguſt 26, 1788.

ON a report of a committee conſiſting of Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Dane, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Baldwin, to whom was referred the report of a former committee, reſpecting the inhabitants of Poſt St. Vincents,

Reſolved, That meaſures be taken for confirming in their poſſeſſions and titles the French and Canadian inhabitants and other ſettlers at Poſt St. Vincents, who on or before the year 1783 had ſettled there, and profeſſed themſelves of the United States, or any of them, and for laying off to them at their own expence the ſeveral tracts which they rightfully claim, and which may have been alloted to them according to the laws and uſages of the government under which they have reſpectively ſettled.

That four hundred acres of land be reſerved and given to every head of a family of the above deſcription ſettled at Poſt St. Vincents.

That the Governor of the Weſtern Territory cauſe to be laid out, at the public expence in the form of a ſquare, adjoining to the preſent improvements at Poſt St. Vincents, and to whatever direction the ſettlers ſhall prefer, a tract of land ſufficient for compleating the above donations; which tracts ſhall afterwards be divided by lot among the ſettlers who are entitled to any part of the ſame, in ſuch manner as they ſhall agree.

On a report of the ſame committee, the following inſtructions to the governor of the weſtern territory were agreed to:

SIR,

You are to proceed without delay, except while you are neceſſarily detained by the treaty now on hand, to the French ſettlements on the river Miſſiſſippi, in order to give diſpatch to the ſeveral meaſures which are to be taken according to the acts of the 20th of June laſt and 28th inſt. of which a copy is encloſed for your information. You are to inquire whether there be any Indians who claim the lands on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſſippi, above the mouth of the Ohio---and if there be any ſuch Indians, you are immediately to take meaſures for holding a treaty with them, and extinguiſhing their claim at leaſt to ſo much of the territory as you find deſcribed in the aforeſaid acts, and in the ſeveral acts of October 22d, 1787, relative to lands on the Miſſiſſippi. If you find it cheapeſt and beſt to extinguiſh the claim of thoſe Indians by agreeing to furniſh them annually with a certain allowance in corn, or other proviſions for a term not exceeding ten years, you will contract according. When you have examined the titles and poſſeſſions of the ſettlers on the Miſſiſſippi in which they are to be confirmed, and given directions for laying out the ſeveral ſquares, which the ſettlers may divide as they think beſt among themſelves by lot, you are to report the whole of your proceedings to Congreſs.

After you ſhall have diſpatched the ſeveral matters committed to your care on the Miſſiſippi, you will take Poſt St. Vincents in your return, where you are to purſue the meaſures directed to be taken by the act of this day, and report your proceedings accordingly.

The annual election in the different counties of the ſtate of New-Jerſey began on Tueſday, the 14th inſtant. The following are the returns that as yet have come to hand.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Council. Joſeph Ellis.
Aſſembly. Joſeph Cooper, Franklin Davenport, Thomas Clark.
Sheriff. John Blackwood.

SALEM COUNTY.

Council. John Mayhew.
Aſſembly. Thomas Sinnickſon, Edward Hall, Benjamin Holme.
Sheriff. Benjamin Cripps.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Council. Samuel Ogden.
Aſſembly. John Sheppard, John Burgen, Eli Elmer.
Sheriff. Joſeph Buck.

The Dublin Evening Poſt has the following paragraphs:---

"After a long night of darkneſs and confuſion, America, like another Phœnix riſing out of the flames, begins to emerge from the anarchy attendant on a tedious war. Their ſeats of learning are again renewed; genius ſeeks her favourite retreats---ſcience and induſtry are progreſſively leading to what will make the ſons and daughters of America accompliſhed in ſociety, uſeful to themſelves, and beneficial to their fellow-citizens.

"Theſe reflections were ſuggeſted by a private letter, which informs us of the proceedings at the firſt commencement of Columbia College, held not long ſince in the city of New-York. The moſt reſpectable and numerous aſſembly of ladies and gentlemen, including the Honorable Congreſs, were preſent at the ſolemnity.

"At noon a grand proceſſion ſet out from the College, and went to St. Paul's church, when the Rev. Mr. Provoſt opened the buſineſs of the day by a diſcourſe ſuitable to the occaſion.

"Various Latin and Engliſh orations were delivered on their return to the College, and the remainder of the day ſpent in univerſal feſtivity."

TO BE SOLD,

A SHALLOP,

Now building, and can be finiſhed in three weeks. Thirty-eight feet keel, fifteen and a half beam, four and a half hold. For further particulars enquire of Mr. RICHARD COX, at Mount-Holly, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

Mount-Holly, October 13, 1788. ‡

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the ſubſcribers did, in the month of April, 1782, give to Hugh Stuart, of Oxford townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, ſeven ſeparate bonds for the payment of Eighty four pounds Five ſhillings each bond, to be paid in certain periods of time as ſpecified therein; the ſubſcribers have paid ſeveral of ſaid bonds; and whereas the ſaid Hugh Stuart hath not fulfilled the article of agreement entered into between him and the ſubſcribers, they do by theſe preſents forewarn all and every one, whom it may concern, from taking any aſſignment of ſaid bonds, as they mean not to pay any more of ſaid bonds, until he, the ſaid Hugh Stewart, fulfils his engagement, agreeable to the contract entered into between them, on the third day of December, in 1781, on which contract the ſaid bonds were given.

WILLIAM ROSS,
JOHN ROSS,
WILLIAM DICKY.

October 15, 1788. †

Philadelphia, October 21, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of the widow Leſher, in Germantown, on Tueſday, the 4th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, near to Germantown, about ſix miles from the city of Philadelphia, in Briſtol townſhip, that beautiful place, called Rural Felicity, containing 13 acres and 114 perches of excellent land, whereon are erected a one ſtory ſtone meſſuage and kitchen, a ſtill-houſe, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, frame barn, &c. &c. adjoining land of Conrad Weaver, James Logan, John Wiſter and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Elhannan Wincheſter, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, Sept. 13, 1788.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 7th inſtant, a NEGRO MAN, about 6 feet high, appears to be about 20 or 22 years of age, he ſeems to be dumb and nearly deaf, had on him a tow ſhirt and trowſers, an old felt hat, no jacket nor ſhoes, when he is ſpoken to, ſeems to ſmile. The owner is deſired to come, prove his roperty, pay charges, and take him away.

‡ JAMES M'DOWELL.

The following extract being on a ſubject very generally intereſting, is publiſhed by deſire.

A Compariſon between the Proſpects of Advantage in the unſettled *and* unimproved Parts *of* Pennſylvania, *and in the* new Countries *at* Niagara, Kentucky, *&c.*

MANY counties in New-England, New-York, New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania, being ſo full of people as to make it neceſſary for them to move to ſome place where lands are plentier and cheaper, it is of great conſequence to the good people, who are about to move, to know which will be the beſt place to go to. A little compariſon will be of uſe.

Niagara and Kentucky are ſo diſtant that women and children muſt undergo exceſſive fatigue to get there, and many accidents muſt happen to horſes and cattle on the way. It is alſo impoſſible to carry any furniture without deſtroying the greater part of it. The new lands of Pennſylvania, eſpecially thoſe on Delaware, Schuylkill, Lehigh and Suſquehanna, are ſo nigh to the old counties of Jerſey, Pennſylvania, &c. that a tender woman, or a family of children, can be taken there with great eaſe. Cattle and horſes can alſo be eaſily drove there, and many articles of furniture and family ſtores may be tranſported at a very ſmall expence.

The expence of going to Kentucky or Niagara, with all a man's family and moveables, is ſo great, as to eat up all the ready money that can be raiſed in theſe hard times. But from the many old and new roads in Pennſylvania, and the ſhort diſtance between the thick ſettled counties, and Northampton, Luzerne, Northumberland, Huntingdon, &c. it is but a ſmall expence to move a family from Jerſey, Bucks, Cheſter, Lancaſter county, &c. and the mover has caſh and ſtores to ſpare after the journey.

When a man is getting near to Niagara and Kentucky, he and his helpleſs family are in momentary danger of deſtruction and a cruel death from the Indians, and if they arrive ſafe they live conſtantly in the ſame danger, and we ſee that very frequent inſtances happen of whole families being cut off. As there are neither navigation nor carting from Niagara or Kentucky to any ſea port, the price of produce is almoſt nothing. It is very certain that wheat has been bought in Kentucky at ten pence per buſhel, and a dollar blanket at the ſame time coſts half a guinea there. What ſignifies a rich tract of land, if a very coarſe and ſmall blanket takes the price of twenty buſhels of wheat to buy it. The inland navigation of Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, &c. and the old roads and new roads making every year, give the farmer an opportunity to buy the ſame kind of blanket at ten ſhillings, or a dollar and a half, and enable the miller and ſtore-keeper to give five or ſix ſhillings for his wheat, ſo that he gets his blanket for one tenth of the wheat which a Kentucky or Niagara farmer pays. The latter has no vent for his produce, while the clearing of rivers, cutting of canals, improving old roads, making new ones, and building of mills, will encreaſe every year the demand for the produce of the farmer who ſhall ſettle within thirty or forty miles of the navigable waters of Suſquehanna, Schuylkill, Lehigh and Delaware.

The Kentucky and Niagara lands will be on the frontier for a century to come; of courſe, whenever there is a quarrel or an open war between the United States on the one part, and any of the Europeans or the Indians on the other part, they will be the Flanders (or ſcene of war) on which both parties will contend. Their grain, cattle, waggons, horſes, &c. will be taken by the armies of both friends and foes, for armies will be fed and ſupplied. Agriculture will be checked, their houſes will be burnt and plundered, and the whole neighbourhood will be thrown into confuſion and diſtreſs. The new lands in Pennſylvania are not in this expoſed ſituation on this ſide the Ohio and Allegeny, and eſpecially on this ſide the Suſquehanna, or Schuylkill, Lehigh and Delaware.

The emigrants to Kentucky and Niagara can never hope to ſee their parents, their brothers and ſiſters, and other relations and friends, whom they leave behind; but the ride from the new lands of Pennſylvania will be very ſhort and eaſy in a ſleigh with a good ſnow, in the leiſure ſeaſon of winter.

The education of children is a matter of great concern with every ſerious man. There will be no poſſibility of getting ſchools eſtabliſhed in thoſe far diſtant countries, where people are ſo ſcattered—but in the Pennſylvania new ſettlements, ſo near the old counties of ſeveral ſtates, it will be eaſy and certain.

Every body knows how active and ſpirited the people of Pennſylvania, and of the city of Philadelphia, are in making new improvements. It muſt be very certain therefore that new roads through the Pennſylvania lands will be made every ſeaſon, and new meaſures will be conſtantly taken to improve the water carriage of the ſeveral rivers in the ſtate. Theſe things will give great comfort and advantage to the farmers and owners of lands, and will induce people to come upon our lands from other thick ſettled ſtates and from foreign countries. No leſs than twelve new improvements are made and making this year. Firſt, A road has been cut from a little beyond the Wind-gap in the blue mountain up the Delaware to the New York line, 70 miles. Secondly, A road has been cut from that road, beginning about 10 miles on this ſide of the New-York line, and running nearly weſt to Tioga and Chemung, 62 miles. Thirdly, A road is cutting from that road to the great bend of Suſquehanna. Fourthly, A road is cutting from the Shingle-gap of the blue mountain, in Northampton county, through a body of fine lands on the north of Lehigh and Tobiana. Fifthly, A road is cutting on the ſouth ſide of Lehigh, between that river and Schuylkill, to Neſcopeck. Sixthly, A ſum of money, already raiſed by lottery, is to be laid out in improving the navigation of Schuylkill. Seventhly, A road has been begun and a great part cut between the eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, below Tioga, and the Loyal Sock creek, emptying into the weſt branch of Suſquehanna. Eighthly, A ſum of money already raiſed by lottery is to be laid out upon the Lancaſter road. Ninthly, A capital canal is now cutting (by the people of Maryland) to open the navigation of the river Suſquehanna, for large boats and rafts, into the Cheſapeak-Bay. Tenthly, A road is cutting from the head of the north-weſt branch of Juniata to the Conemagh, which runs into Allegeny. Eleventhly, A road between Shippenſburg and Pittſburg. Twelfthly, A very important and extenſive road from the weſt ſide of Suſquehanna, beginning between the weſt-branch of that river and Juniata, and running through the heart of our ſtate towards Toby's creek, quite to the Allegeny river and the Donation lands, is now in agitation, and from the univerſal and great advantage of it, there is no doubt but it will be taken up by the new legiſlature before the Spring.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

IMMENSE ſums of money are ſent every year to the Weſt-Indies for ſugar. From experience, its has been found to be a wholeſome and nutricious article of diet. I do not wiſh to diſcourage the uſe of it---but to recommend the manufactory of it among ourſelves. A ſpecies of the American maple contains a genuine ſugar, and, if properly prepared, would in every reſpect equal in all its qualities the ſugar obtained from the cane of the Weſt-Indies. For ſugar, like water, is of one original ſpecies only. Its varieties depend upon its being more or leſs diffuſed with other matters, all of which may be ſeparated by eaſy proceſſes. The maple not only affords an excellent ſugar, but a pleaſant melaſſes, an agreeable beer, a ſtrong ſound wine, and an excellent vinegar.

The following receipts for making each of them have been obtained with ſome difficulty, from perſons who have ſucceeded in the manufactory of them, and are earneſtly recommended to thoſe citizens of the United States who live in the neighbourhood of the ſugar maple trees.

To make MAPLE SUGAR.

MAKE an inciſion in a number of maple trees, at the ſame time, in the months of February or March, and receive the juice of them in earthen or wooden veſſels. Strain this juice (after it is drawn from its ſediment) and boil it in a wide mouthed kettle. Place the kettle *directly over* the fire, in ſuch a manner that the flame ſhall not play upon its ſides. Skim the liquor while it is boiling. When it is reduced to a thick ſyrup and cooled, ſtrain it again, and let it ſettle for two or three days, in which time it will be prepared for *granulating*. This operation is performed by filling the kettle half full of the ſyrup, and boiling it a ſecond time. To prevent its riſing too ſuddenly and boiling over, add to it a piece of freſh butter or fat, of the ſize of a walnut. You may eaſily determine when it is ſufficiently boiled to granulate, by cooling a little of it. It muſt then be put into bags or baſkets, thro' which the water will drain, ſo as to leave it in a ſolid form. This ſugar, if refined by the uſual proceſs, may be made into as good ſingle or double refined loaves, as ever were made from the ſugar obtained from the juice of the Weſt-India cane.

To make MAPLE MELASSES.

THIS may be made in *three* ways. 1ſt. From the thick ſyrup, obtained by boiling after it is ſtrained for granulation. 2dly. From the drainings of the ſugar. Or 3dly. From the laſt runnings of the tree (which will not granulate) reduced by evaparation to the conſiſtence of maſaſſes.

MAPLE BEER.

TO every four gallons of water (while boiling) add a quart of maple melaſſes. When the liquor is cooled to blood heat, put in as much yeaſt as is neceſſary to ferment it. Malt or bran may be added to this beer, when agreeable---If a table ſpoonful of the eſſence of ſpruce is added to the above quantities of water and melaſſes, it makes a moſt delicious and wholeſome drink.

MAPLE WINE.

BOIL four, five or ſix gallons of ſap (according to its ſtrength) to one, and add yeaſt in proportion to the quantity you make. After it is fermented, ſet it aſide in a cool place, well ſtopped. If kept for two or three years, it will become a pleaſant, ſound wine, in every reſpect equal to the ſecond claſs of wines imported from foreign countries. This wine may be rendered fragrant by the addition of a little ſliced magnolio root, or any other aromatic ſubſtance.

MAPLE VINEGAR.

EXPOSE the ſap of the maple to the open air, in the ſun, and in a ſhort time it will become vinegar.

By theſe Receipts, large quantities of each of the above articles of diet have been made in the frontier counties of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-York and Pennſylvania. A German farmer, in Northumberland county, in Pennſylvania, (where the maple trees grow as plentifully as oaks or pines in many other places) made three hundred pounds of ſugar in one year, which he ſold, to his neighbours and to travellers, for 9*d.* a pound. From the value of theſe trees, and the many uſes to which their ſap has been applied, the new ſettlers have learned to preſerve them with as much care as if they were apple, or other fruit trees. From the facility with which they may be cultivated, and the profit which can be had from them, it is plain, that a farmer in an old county could raiſe nothing on his farm with leſs labor, and nothing from which he would derive more emolument, than the ſugar maple tree.

AGRICOLA.

To be SOLD,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

No. 1. SITUATE in Franconia townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Allen Town, and on Skippack Creek, about 27 miles from the city, containing 923 acres and 154 perches, 150 acres whereof are cleared, of which 30 acres are good watered meadow, the remainder of this tract is good timber land, there are on the premiſes 2 log houſes, 2 barns and ſeveral outhouſes, a good ſeat for a griſt or ſaw-mill, which laſt might be carried on to advantage, from the great quantity of timber with which this place abounds, and the ſcarcity in the adjacent country.

No. 2. Situate in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded on the weſt by the river Schuylkill, and on the ſouth by lands of Thomas Livezey and others. The whole of which is well timbered, and the timber valuable, from the nearneſs of Germantown, and ſundry lime-kilns being within 3 or 4 miles, a conſiderable quantity of watered meadow may be made thereon. Almoſt the whole of the remainder would (if cleared) be extraordinary arable land; Wiſſahickon Creek, running through this tract, affords an excellent mill-ſeat; its being ſituate on a road leading into one of the beſt wheat countries on the continent, and the convenience of getting wheat going down Schuylkill, muſt be a conſiderable addition to the advantages already mentioned. In ſhort, a view of the premiſes only can furniſh an adequate idea of the many advantages both for a farm, and a mill, with which this tract abounds.

No. 3. Situate in the townſhip of Blockley, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Newton ſquare, about 5 miles from the city, containing 20 acres and 138 perches. The ſoil is good, and wooded with a variety of valuable timber.

No. 1 and 2 will be ſold entire, or in parts, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers.

Application may be made to Cadwalader Evans, jun. near North Wales meeting-houſe, or to the ſubſcriber, at the houſe of George Baker, in Water-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

October 20, 1788. ‡ BENJAMIN WILSON.

Imported, and to be Sold by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A NEAT aſſortment of gold and ſilver watches, patent ſeconds, capped, jewelled and common; muſical and common clocks; japanned clock faces; caſt and forged clock work; bells, hands, and ſlit pinions; clock and watch main ſprings, and glaſſes; ſetts of muſical bells; turkey oil ſtones; crucibles; ſilver-ſmiths drawing plates and hand ſcrews: With all kinds of clock and watch-makers tools; materials; files, &c. *All kinds of Clock and Watch work done as uſual.* §

TO BE SOLD,

On the premiſes, on the 10th day of November next,

PURSUANT to the teſtament and laſt will of *Robert Cain*, late of London-Grove, deceaſed, all that plantation and tract of land, whereon the deceaſed lived, containing 150 acres or thereabouts, with the uſual allowance; a moiety or half part of which is plow-land and meadow, under good fence. The meadow has a never failing ſtream of water running through it, by which a great part thereof may be watered. The remainder of the land is pretty well timbered. The other improvements are a dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with an apple orchard, barn, ſtable, &c. The premiſes are convenient to ſeveral merchant-mills and meeting-houſes, belonging to different religious denominations, and in a good neighbourhood. Time will be allowed for payment of part of the purchaſe money, on giving ſufficient ſecurity, if demanded; and an indiſputable title made to the purchaſer, clear of any incumbrance, by

§ JOHN CAIN,)
Oct. 20, 1788. JOHN ROSS,) Executors.

N. B. There will be ſold at the ſame time and place, a quantity of Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Coffee-houſe, on Fourth day evening, the 12th of November next, by public ſale,

TWO LOTS of LAND belonging to the eſtate of Sarah Maſſey, deceaſed, containing betwen five and ſix acres each, ſituate on a lane adjoining land of William Guiſe, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, a little above the three mile ſtone, on the Frankford road. A plan of ſaid lots to be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe. The conditions of ſale to be made known at the time of ſale.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.)
§ 4w CHARLES MARSHALL,) Executors.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. *Printer,*

On the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet,

POULSON's

Town and Country ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1789, being the firſt after Leap-year.

CONTAINING,

The riſing, ſetting, places and eclipſes of the Sun and Moon; tranſit of Mercury over the Sun's diſk, and elements of the expected comet; the phaſes, node, age, latitude, and ſouthing of the Moon; the places and aſpects of the planets (including Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell) with the riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the moſt conſpicuous planets and fixed ſtars; the culmination of the pointers; the equation of time; the time of high water at Philadelphia for every day in the year; the increaſe, decreaſe and length of days, with the judgment of weather, feſtivals, &c.

ALSO,

Verſes on the New-year;
------ on the Bee, at the approach of ſpring;
------ on Charity;
------ on Contentment.
Epiſtle of St. Paul to the Laodiceans, found in the oldeſt edition of the Bible printed at Worms;
Secret of being always eaſy, an Anecdote;
Anecdote the Emperor of Sigiſmund;
Importance of Agriculture, an Anecdote;
Advice to the American Farmer;
Method of preſerving wheat from the Heſſian Fly;
Rules for diſcovering the qualities of land;
Receipt for bitters to prevent the fever and ague, and all other fall fevers;
------ for the gout;
------ for a cancer, or any tumour;
Profeſſor Hoffman's method of extinguiſhing fire;
Directions for making calcined or pearl-aſhes, recommended by the Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of manufactures and the uſeful arts;
Method to make bees-wax white and tranſparent;
Compariſon between the proſpects of advantage in the unſettled and unimproved parts of Pennſylvania, and in the new countries at Niagara, Kentucky, &c.
Liſt of the births and deaths in the various religious ſocieties in Philadelphia, from Sept. 1, 1787, to Sept. 1, 1788;
Meetings of the Repreſentatives of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal church;
Meetings of the Miniſters, &c. of the Preſbyterian churches;
The Friends yearly meetings;
Faſts and feaſts obſerved in the Jewiſh ſynagogue;
Rules to find the time of high water at ſixteen harbours, &c. in America;
Table of the Sun's declination;
Table of remarkable æras and events;
Table of the periods, revolutions, magnitude, &c. of the planets, including Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell;
An enlarged table of the bearing and diſtance of various cities from Philadelphia, with the length of their longeſt day;
Time of holding the courts of law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia;
Tables of intereſt at ſix and ſeven per cent.
Tables ſhewing the value of dollars and crowns, from 1 to 600, with an eaſy method of reducing one to the other, and each of them to pounds;
Table of the weight and value of ſundry coins, as they now paſs in Great-Britain and the United States of America;
Scale of depreciation for the ſettlement of debts;
An accurate liſt of the poſt towns, &c. from Portland, in Caſco-bay, to Savanna, in Georgia, with the croſs poſt roads, &c.

The above Almanac *may alſo be had of the Printers of this Paper.*

WHEREAS David Lang, living in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, obtained a Note of me, the ſubſcriber, about the 27th of September laſt, for the ſum of Ten Pounds. This is to warn all perſons not to take any aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, or any part thereof, unleſs compelled thereto by law, for ſaid Lang has impoſed much on me, in adviſing me to buy a Mare from him, at more than her value, and for which I had no uſe, and without the conſent or advice of my guardian.

October 20, 1788. JEAN LONG.

India Sales.

The Cargo of TEAS,

Imported in the ship ALLIANCE, *Thomas Reed*, Esq; Commander, from Canton, in China---consisting of

Hyson, Souchong, Singlo & Boheas,

Will be SOLD by public AUCTION,

At the stores of Messrs. I. Hazlehurst, & Co. *in this city*,

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant,

At nine o'clock in the forenoon---And will be continued on *Friday* in every succeeding week, until the whole is sold.

The Teas are fresh, and the qualities the same as those purchased this season by the Factors of the British East-India Company.

The purchasers at these sales must pay the cash before the goods are taken away, or give notes, payable in 45 to 60 days, drawn or indorsed to the satisfaction of the owners, and paying the discount thereon. JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, October 8, 1788.

FOR SALE, BY

William Adcock,

At the south-east corner of Second and Market-streets,

A Quantity of Bleached Linens,

The Manufacture of this Country.

A large Assortment of DRY GOODS, as usual.

Also sundry LOTS on Lombard-street, beginning at Eleventh-street, to be Let on Ground-rent.

JAMES MILLER,

Having removed from the corner of Gray's alley to the house lately occupied by Mrs. *Telfair*, in Front-street, a few doors nearer Chesnut-street, on the bank side of the way, has just received by the Polly, Capt. Williamson, from Hull,

A fresh assortment of WOOLENS,

Suitable to the season-----Consisting of

COARSE and fine broadcloths; coatings; blanketings; plain, white and spotted swanskins; green, blue, white and drab halfthicks; green, mottled and blue rugs; calimancoes and shalloons; with, as usual, a handsome assortment of

CHINTZES and *CALLICOES*, &c. &c.

N. B. He expects an additional assortment per the first European vessels. Philadelphia, October 1, 1788.

A large Assortment of the Freshest

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

With a variety of genuine

Patent Medicines and *Surgeon's Instruments*,

Imported in the Pigou, Captain Sutton, from London, and For SALE on reasonable terms, by

TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN,

CHEMIST & DRGGIST,

Four doors below the Friend's Meeting-house, on the west side of Second-street, Philadelphia,

Among which are the following, viz.

ESSENCE of burgamot, oil of lavender, genuine red bark, best pale bark, cantharides, jallap, opium, rhubarb, saffron, senna, saltpetre------Fraunces female strengthening elixir, Anderson's and Hooper's pills, Greenhough's tincture and Hemet's essence of pearl for the teeth.

He has also for sale---A general assortment of Shop Furniture or Doctors use, vials, &c. &c.

Carlisle, October 2, 1788.

A SPECIAL meeting of the board of Trustees of Dickinson College is to be held at Carlisle, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of November next, agreeable to the charter.

The Trustees are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of great importance to the institution will then come before them.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, *P. pro tem.*

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On Friday, the 24th day of October instant,

ALL that valuable Plantation, the estate of William Wilson, about 2 miles from Chester, containing 232 acres, the half of which is fine timbered land, within half a mile of a good landing on Chester creek, where shallops, &c. may come, and within half a mile of Chester mills. There are on said tract about fourteen acres of good meadow, and a ditch, nearly compleat, that will water twelve acres more; the land is good, and now supported with as good fence as any estate in Chester county; a large brick house, barn, out-house, and a good stone spring-house near the dwelling. Credit will be given for part of the purchase money, and the whole will be sold subject to a small mortgage that may lie over some time, if agreeable to the purchaser. Also all the personal estate of the said Wilson, consisting of stock, farming utensils, &c. &c. The sale to begin at one o'clock on said day, when the conditions will be made known by the subscribers, assignees of said Wilson,

JAMES BERNARD,
† DAVIS BEVAN.

Philadelphia, Receiver-General's Office, Sept. 2, 1788.

PURSUANT to the resolves of the Supreme Executive Council, bearing date the 29th of August last, and their instructions received by the subscriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a public sale will commence, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of November next, at the *Old Coffee house*, in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the TOWN and OUT-LOTS and SMALL FARMS within the reserved tract opposite Pittsburg, agreeably to the plan of the same.

The purchase money will be receivable in gold or silver, bills of credit of this state of the last emission, or certificates upon which interest is by law made payable at the state treasury; and all interest due thereon shall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after sale, or the premises to revert to the state, and the bidder to sustain any loss which may arise on a future sale.

FRANCIS JOHNSON, Receiver-General.

N. B. The sale to continue from day to day until the whole shall be sold, unless otherwise directed by the Supreme Executive Council. A plan of said lots may be seen at the Coffee-house aforesaid, and also at the house of Mr. John Scull, printer, in Pittsburg.

The Ironmongery business laetly carried on by *George Roberts*, at the corner of Grindstone alley, in Market-street, is continued at the same place, by

Roberts & Twamley,

Who have for sale, on the lowest terms,

Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cutlery, Brass & Copper Wares,

in their extensive branches.

ALL persons indebted to the late partnership of Hugh and George Roberts, or to George Roberts, for goods, are desired to make payment, in order to close those accounts respectively.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

At the Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 12th day of November next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, will be Sold to the highest bidder, the following property, late belonging to William Pollard, Esquire.

No. 1. CALLED Long Meadows. A tract of land lying in late Bedford, now Huntingdon county; granted to Richard Mongle upon application, surveyed the 19th day of October, 1775; containing 193 acres and allowance, of which 60 or 80 acres are a fine bottom. On the premises there is a small log house and barn, five acres of meadow and ten acres of upland cleared, and some apple-trees planted. It is situate between the Shade and Black Log mountains, and well watered by a small creek running through the middle of the tract: Is distant three miles from Cluggage's mill, about eight miles from a landing on Juniata, at the mouth of Aughwick creek, 160 miles from this city, and 50 from the town of Carlisle; is well timbered with oak, hickory, sugar-maple, &c.

2. Long Edge. A tract of patented land, adjoining the above to the northward; containing 388¾ acres; is much the same kind of land, and unimproved.

3. Moore Hill. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 2. to the northward; containing 380 acres and 103 perches, of which there are 22 acres of meadow and 7 acres of upland cleared; one good log stable, and one old one on the premises. The land is much like No. 2.

4. A tract of land adjoining No. 3, to the northward, granted to James Dalton on location, and surveyed the day of 17 ; containing 302 acres and 28 perches; is improved, and much the same kind of land as the above described.

5. Long Pipe. A tract of patented land adjoining No. 4, to the northward; containing 260 acres and 122 perches, of which there are 25 acres of meadow and from 65 to 70 acres of upland cleared. On the premises there is a log house 50 by 20 feet, no quite finished, a log barn 70 by 35 or 40 feet, about 16 acres are grubbed, and the trees deadened, in order to make meadow, a number of apple and peach trees planted.

6. Ravend. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 5, to the northward; containing 303 acres and 48 perches, and much the same kind of land; is unimproved, and about four miles from the landing on Juniata.

7. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 6, to the northward; containing 184 acres and 122 perches; is unimproved.

The foregoing tracts have been occupied as one farm for a number of years.

8. A valuable body of land, containing 31000 acres, situate, lying and being in the county of Jefferson, on the north side of Green or Buffaloe river, in the state of Virginia, surveyed for and patented to William Pollard, by virtue of sundry Treasury warrants, entered the 16th day of March, 1784. This tract is nearly a square, said to abound with timber, and to be plentifully supplied with water from streams which pass through it and fall into Buffaloe river----a plan whereof may be seen at the place of sale. Captain Thomas Hutchins, Geographer-General to the United States, gives the following representation of Buffaloe river, in his topographical description of Virginia, &c. "Buffaloe river falls into the Ohio on the eastern side of it, at the distance of 925 miles from Fort Pitt. It is a very considerable branch of the Ohio, is 200 yards wide, navigable upwards of 150 miles for batteaus and barges of 30 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 3 feet deep, carrying about 7 tons, and can be navigated much farther by large canoes. The stream is moderate; the lands on both sides of this river are of a most luxuriant quality for the production of hemp, flax, wheat, tobacco, &c. They are covered with a great variety of lofty and useful timber, as oak, hickory, mulberry, elm, &c. Several persons who have ascended this river say, that salt springs, coal, lime and free-stone, &c. are to be found in a variety of places."

9. An undivided ninth part of 90000 acres of land, situate in the county of Lincoln, on the waters of Cumberland river, and about three or four miles therefrom, on the north side, in the state of Virginia; was surveyed the 30th August, 1785, and patented to Doctor Thomas Say.

10. A tract of patented land, in Harrison county, state of Virginia, lying on Hughes's river; was surveyed and patented by virtue of a land-office and treasury warrant No. 18308, containing 1500 acres.

11. A tract of cripple and cedar swamp, containing 63 acres, situate on Squacum creek, county of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey. A Sheriff's deed, dated the 25th of May 1770, is held for this tract.

12. The life-estate of William Pollard to one half of a lot of ground, containing in breadth north and south on Front-street continued in the Northern-Liberties 88 feet, and in depth east and west 149 feet; bounded eastward by Front-street, northward, westward and southward by ground late of Thomas Green; is commonly known by the name of the Sugar-house lot.

Any person desirous of further information may apply to the subscriber, who will attend at the place of sale.

ROBERT RALSTON, Assignee, &c.

At the same time and place will be sold, some Pennsylvania Certificates, Continental Certificates and Facilities. R. R.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1788.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his escape from the Constable of Chester, last night, a certain *Thomas M'Cloud*, an Irishman, about 6 feet high, appears to be about 30 years of age, brown complexion, straight brown hair; had on an old surtout coat, without cross pockets, his other cloaths but mean, but it is expected will change them. Said M'Cloud had a scar on his upper lip, and has a wife living about a mile and a half from Christiana bridge. He was committed for stealing horses, which were found in his custody. Whoever secures said thief in the gaol of Chester county, shall have the above reward, paid by

† EDWARD MINSHALL, Constable.

October 2, 1788.

Isaac Franks, Broker,

HAS *removed* his OFFICE, from the north side of Market-street, to the south side, nearly opposite, and between Front and Second-streets, at the upper corner of Letitiæ Court---where he continues to transact every branch of business as a Broker, with fidelity, care and dispatch.

September 19th, 1788.

Reading, September 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Berks, will be exposed to Sale, on the premises, at two o'clock, on Saturday, the first day of November next, a messuage, tenement, plantation and tract of land, situate in Heidelberg township, in the said county, adjoining lands in the tenure of John Patton, Esquire, Isaac Cowpland and others, containing 330 acres or thereabouts, with the appurtenances. The soil of this farm (being a part of the noted Big Spring tract) is of the best quality, about 130 acres are cleared, of which there are 20 acres of watered meadow, and the uncleared land is well timbered. There are on the premises, a new built two story dwelling-house and kitchen, a large new built barn, an excellent stone wash-house, with commodious apartments over it sufficient to accommodate a small family, a smith's shop and other buildings, a trout pond supplied by a never failing spring of excellent water, a lage garden and other conveniencies, late the estate of Peter Grub: Taken in execution, and to be sold by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

FOR SALE BY

HENRY DRINKER,

At his Store in Water-Street, a few doors above Arch-street,

BAR IRON and plough-share moulds; forge hammers cast in an air furnace, and upon trial many of the kind have proved well; large kettles of an approved form for the manufacturing of pot-ash: Also, a great variety of *Iron castings*, consisting of pots and kettles of various sizes; 2, 4 and 6 quart teakettles, large and small skillets, stew pans, oval and round ovens, bake plates, sash weights, scale weights, cart and waggon boxes, setts of rag irons for saw mills, wallowers or fan cogs, small and large iron cambouses for sea and coasting vessels, open and close stoves of most of the kinds in use, large and small chimney backs, and setts of chimney backs and jams, &c. &c. These castings are of a metal of a well known tough and approved quality.

Also---A quantity of good LIVE FEATHERS, to be sold by the lage package, or in such parcels as may suit house-keepers, and at a low price. †

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 215 acres of land and 24 acres of bank meadow, likewise 7 acres of swamp meadow, and much more may be made, with a good dwelling-house and kitchen, and several out-houses, a barn and stables, a large orchard. The land is equal to any in the county for wheat, Indian corn or grass; 180 acres of cleared land, the rest timber, with a run of water all along one side of said plantation, lying in the township of Manington, Salem county, West-Jersey.

Also another Plantation, lying in Upper Penn's-Neck, containing 120 acres, be the same more or less, with a good dwelling-house, five acres of bank meadow and a good orchard; about 70 acres of cleared land, the rest timber; lying in the aforesaid county, and to be sold by DANIEL BELDERBECK.

August 20, 1788 3 m

N. B. The subscriber has three negroes to dispose of, they are young, not exceeding 21 years.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Mustard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at said Store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets. And also continues to give the highest price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1788. c 3 m

THE subscriber informs the public in general, that he has at present a large quantity and assortment of grafted fruit trees, from 3 to 5 years old, now fit for sale, which he will sell for six-pence a piece ready money at the nursery, and trust a considerable time for an advanced price. He likewise informs the public, that he has in years past endeavoured to raise only such kinds as may be beneficial to the buyer, and having large bearing orchards, has omitted raising such kinds, as he by experience finds to be long before they bear, or incident to any fault whatever, therefore he doubts not (from the reduced prices and extraordinary growth and quality of his trees) but he will be able to give general satisfaction to those, who may please to favor him with their custom.

† RUDOLPH HAINS.

N. B. The time of planting is from the middle of October, while the weather permits, and from the middle of March, until the leaves are out.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

At his OFFICE, the north side of *Market street*, three doors above *Second-street*, opposite the *Court-house*,---Continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of *Paper Money*, *Certificates* and *Public Securities*, of this and every other state in the union.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Personal, disposed of to the best advantage, on very reasonable *Commissions*.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS some evil-minded person has propagated a scandalous report of the subscriber, at Fair-hill, on Germantown road, viz. "that about four weeks ago he shot a boy in one of his apple-trees," which is entirely false and without the least foundation. He hereby offers the above reward to any person who will discover the Author of the above report, so as he may be prosecuted to conviction.

Sept. 17, 1788. ¶ JOHN HOE.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Mustard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the best Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will sell *low* for CASH or *short* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3048.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1788.

Just Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. *Printer,*

On the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet,

POULSON's

Town and Country ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1789, being the firſt after Leap-year.

CONTAINING,

The riſing, ſetting, places and eclipſes of the Sun and Moon; tranſit of Mercury over the Sun's diſk, and elements of the expected comet; the phaſes, node, age, latitude, and ſouthing of the Moon; the places and aſpects of the planets (including Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell) with the riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the moſt conſpicuous planets and fixed ſtars; the culmination of the pointers; the equation of time; the time of high water at Philadelphia for every day in the year; the increaſe, decreaſe and length of days, with the judgment of weather, feſtivals, &c.

ALSO,

Verſes on the New-year;
------ on the Bee, at the approach of ſpring;
------ on Charity;
------ on Contentment.
Epiſtle of St. Paul to the Laodiceans, found in the oldeſt edition of the Bible printed at Worms;
Secret of being always eaſy, an Anecdote;
Anecdote the Emperor of Sigiſmund;
Importance of Agriculture, an Anecdote;
Advice to the American Farmer;
Method of preſerving wheat from the Heſſian Fly;
Rules for diſcovering the qualities of land;
Receipt for bitters to prevent the fever and ague, and all other fall fevers;
------ for the gout;
------ for a cancer, or any tumour;
Profeſſor Hoffman's method of extinguiſhing fire;
Directions for making calcined or pearl aſhes, recommended by the Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of manufactures and the uſeful arts;
Method to make bees-wax white and tranſparent;
Compariſon between the proſpects of advantage in the unſettled and unimproved parts of Pennſylvania, and in the new countries at Niagara, Kentucky, &c.
Liſt of the births and deaths in the various religious ſocieties in Philadelphia, from Sept. 1, 1787, to Sept. 1, 1788;
Meetings of the Repreſentatives of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal church;
Meetings of the Miniſters, &c. of the Preſbyterian churches;
The Friends yearly meetings;
Faſts and feaſts obſerved in the Jewiſh ſynagogue;
Rules to find the time of high water at ſixteen harbours, &c. in America;
Table of the Sun's declination;
Table of remarkable æras and events;
Table of the periods, revolutions, magnitude, &c. of the planets, including Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell;
An enlarged table of the bearing and diſtance of various cities from Philadelphia, with the length of their longeſt day;
Time of holding the courts of law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia;
Tables of intereſt at ſix and ſeven per cent.
Tables ſhewing the value of dollars and crowns, from 1 to 600, with an eaſy method of reducing one to the other, and each of them to pounds;
Table of the weight and value of ſundry coins, as they now paſs in Great-Britain and the United States of America;
Scale of depreciation for the ſettlement of debts;
An accurate liſt of the poſt towns, &c. from Portland, in Caſco-bay, to Savanna, in Georgia, with the croſs poſt roads, &c.

The above Almanac *may alſo be had of the Printers of this Paper.*

TO BE SOLD,

At the Coffee-houſe, on Fourth day evening, the 12th of November next, by public ſale,

TWO LOTS of LAND belonging to the eſtate of Sarah Maſſey, deceaſed, containing betwen five and ſix acres each, ſituate on a lane adjoining land of William Guiſe, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, a little above the three mile ſtone, on the Frankford road. A plan of ſaid lots to be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe. The conditions of ſale to be made known at the time of ſale.

§ 4w SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun. } Executors.
CHARLES MARSHALL, }

TO BE SOLD,

On the premiſes, on the 10th day of November next,

PURSUANT to the teſtament and laſt will of *Robert Cain*, late of London-Grove, deceaſed, all that plantation and tract of land, whereon the deceaſed lived, containing 150 acres or thereabouts, with the uſual allowance; a moiety or half part of which is plow-land and meadow, under good fence. The meadow has a never failing ſtream of water running through it, by which a great part thereof may be watered. The remainder of the land is pretty well timbered. The other improvements are a dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with an apple orchard, barn, ſtable, &c. The premiſes are convenient to ſeveral merchant-mills and meeting-houſes, belonging to different religious denominations, and in a good neighbourhood. Time will be allowed for payment of part of the purchaſe money, on giving ſufficient ſecurity, if demanded; and an indiſputable title made to the purchaſer, clear of any incumbrance, by

§ JOHN CAIN, } Executors,
Oct. 20, 1788. JOHN ROSS, }

N. B. There will be ſold at the ſame time and place, a quantity of Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A SHALLOP,

Now building, and can be finiſhed in three weeks.

Thirty-eight feet keel, fifteen and a half beam, four and a half hold. For further particulars enquire of Mr. RICHARD COX, at Mount-Holly, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

Mount-Holly, October 13, 1788. ‡

Imported, and to be Sold by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A NEAT aſſortment of gold and ſilver watches, patent ſeconds, capped, jewelled and common; muſical and common clocks; japanned clock faces; caſt and forged clock work; bells, hands, and ſlit pinions; clock and watch main ſprings, and glaſſes; ſetts of muſical bells; turkey oil ſtones; crucibles; ſilver-ſmiths drawing plates and hand ſcrews: With all kinds of clock and watch-makers tools; materials; files, &c. *All kinds of Clock and Watch work done as uſual.* §

To be SOLD,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

No. 1. SITUATE in Franconia townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Allen Town, and on Skippack Creek, about 27 miles from the city, containing 923 acres and 154 perches, 150 acres whereof are cleared, of which 30 acres are good watered meadow, the remainder of this tract is good timber land, there are on the premiſes 2 log houſes, 2 barns and ſeveral outhouſes, a good ſeat for a griſt or ſaw-mill, which laſt might be carried on to advantage, from the great quantity of timber with which this place abounds, and the ſcarcity in the adjacent country.

No. 2. Situate in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded on the weſt by the river Schuylkill, and on the ſouth by lands of Thomas Livezey and others. The whole of which is well timbered, and the timber valuable, from the nearneſs of Germantown, and ſundry lime-kilns being within 3 or 4 miles, a conſiderable quantity of watered meadow may be made thereon. Almoſt the whole of the remainder would (if cleared) be extraordinary arable land; Wiſſahickon Creek, running through this tract, affords an excellent mill-ſeat; its being ſituate on a road leading into one of the beſt wheat countries on the continent, and the convenience of getting wheat going down Schuylkill, muſt be a conſiderable addition to the advantages already mentioned. In ſhort, a view of the premiſes only can furniſh an adequate idea of the many advantages both for a farm, and a mill, with which this tract abounds.

No. 3. Situate in the townſhip of Blockley, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Newton ſquare, about 5 miles from the city, containing 20 acres and 128 perches. The ſoil is good, and wooded with a variety of valuable timber.

No. 1 and 2 will be ſold entire, or in parts, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers.

Application may be made to Cadwalader Evans, jun. near North Wales meeting-houſe, or to the ſubſcriber, at the houſe of George Baker, in Water-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

October 20, 1788. ‡ BENJAMIN WILSON.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the ſubſcribers did, in the month of April, 1782, give to Hugh Stuart, of Oxford townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, ſeven ſeparate bonds for the payment of Eighty four pounds Five ſhillings each bond, to be paid in certain periods of time as ſpecified therein; the ſubſcribers have paid ſeveral of ſaid bonds; and whereas the ſaid Hugh Stuart hath not fulfilled the article of agreement entered into between him and the ſubſcribers, they do by theſe preſents forewarn all and every one, whom it may concern, from taking any aſſignment of ſaid bonds, as they mean not to pay any more of ſaid bonds, until he, the ſaid Hugh Stewart, fulfils his engagement, agreeable to the contract entered into between them, on the third day of December, in 1781, on which contract the ſaid bonds were given.

WILLIAM ROSS,
JOHN ROSS,
October 15, 1788. † WILLIAM DICKY.

WHEREAS David Lang, living in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, obtained a Note of me, the ſubſcriber, about the 27th of September laſt, for the ſum of Ten Pounds. This is to warn all perſons not to take any aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, or any part thereof, unleſs compelled thereto by law, for ſaid Lang has impoſed much on me, in adviſing me to buy a Mare from him, at more than her value, and for which I had no uſe, and without the conſent or advice of my guardian.

October 10, 1788. JEAN LONG.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

AN elegant two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot, in Trenton, part of the eſtate of the late William Churchill Houſton, Eſq; deceaſed; the Houſe is 42 by 31 feet, and contains four rooms on each floor, with a good two ſtory brick kitchen adjoining, and cellars under the whole---being accommodated with a good well of water in the yard, handſome garden, ſtables, carriage-houſe, &c. all in complete order. Title indiſputable. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers in Trenton.

ISAAC COLLINS, } Executors.
MASKELL EWING, jun. }

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement. ‖

Trenton, October 10, 1788.

Reading, September 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Berks, will be expoſed to Sale, on the premiſes, at two o'clock, on Saturday, the firſt day of November next, a meſſuage, tenement, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Heidelberg townſhip, in the ſaid county, adjoining lands in the tenure of John Patton, Eſquire, Iſaac Cowpland and others, containing 330 acres or thereabouts, with the appurtenances. The ſoil of this farm (being a part of the noted Big Spring tract) is of the beſt quality, about 130 acres are cleared, of which there are 20 acres of watered meadow, and the uncleared land is well timbered. There are on the premiſes, a new built two ſtory dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a large new built barn, an excellent ſtone waſh-houſe, with commodious apartments over it ſufficient to accommodate a ſmall family, a ſmith's ſhop and other buildings, a trout pond ſupplied by a never failing ſpring of excellent water, a large garden and other conveniencies, late the eſtate of Peter Grub: Taken in execution, and to be ſold by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the Friends of American Manufactures.

IN all important undertakings, eſpecially thoſe in which we have little experience, it is prudent *often and carefully* to review the ground on which we are proceeding. American manufactures engaged but a ſmall ſhare of the public attention, as a branch of buſineſs in this ſtate, till 1787; though œconomical *domeſtic* manufactures were common in all our populous counties many years before. In the autumn of laſt year, however, many circumſtances concurred to awaken the public attention to this important object, both as a neceſſary œconomical practice and as a branch of internal trade. The experience of twelve months, and the opportunities of enquiry and reflection which that period has offered, have made us better judges of the ſubject; and a careful review of the occurrences which have taken place will enable us, perhaps, to form ſome ſafe opinions of our future proſpects. If our ſanguine expectations have ariſen from too partial an attachment to our private intereſts, or from a blind fondneſs for our country, we cannot be too ſoon reſcued from our deluſion: But if, on the contrary, *ſucceſs and experience* have realized in ſome degree the advantages expected, let us ſteadily purſue the beneficial ſcheme, remembering, at the ſame time, that we ought carefully to guard againſt unjuſt and unneceſſary ſacrifices of the advantages of ſuch of our countrymen as are engaged in other valuable purſuits.

The friends of this buſineſs, in 1787, held out to the public an expectation that ſeveral circumſtances very favorable to manufactures would ſoon take place. The event has ſhewn they were not too ſanguine; and it may be of uſe to lay before the people of the United States ſome of the principal events and matters, promotive of manufactures, which have occurred within the laſt twelve months.

The reduction of rents in all the towns of the United States, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia---the fall in the price of wood and coal, which have been lower here than at any time before the revolution, and the great reduction in the price of proviſions, eſpecially of corn, vegetables and butchers meat, were predicted, and have taken place. By this relief, the manufacturer and mechanic have been enabled to work on lower terms, and can live well now by prices, which a few years ago would not maintain them; for it requires no argument to prove that the rate of rents, proviſions and fuel, muſt ever materially affect the price of labor and workmanſhip.

The want of workmen and the high rate of labour were difficulties which the friends of manufactures frankly admitted. Beſides the relief on this point juſt mentioned, they promiſe themſelves aid from machines, which were ſaid to be in uſe in foregin countries, and which it was hoped we might obtain; and notwithſtanding the impediments, which the natural jealouſy and ſelf-intereſt of mankind have thrown in our way, acquiſitions of the utmoſt conſequence have been made. A model of a machine for carding cotton, and of another for ſpinning cotton, is now in our poſſeſſion. Experiments, that promiſe an handſome profit and great public advantage, have been made with theſe machines in Pennſylvania and Maſſachuſetts; and other ſtates are now turning their attention to them. In ſhort, the great deſideratum, *the principles of theſe invaluable machines*---is obtained and ſecured to us for ever. Their value is perhaps not ſufficiently ſeen by ourſelves, but is well known to thoſe foreign rivals with whom we have to contend. We do not mean to cenſure them, but we heartily rejoice in the early ſucceſs of our endeavours to obtain them. Beſides this great acquiſition, ſeveral others of inferior importance have been procured from abroad.

We promiſed ourſelves alſo aid from the efforts of native genius, and here again we have not been diſappointed. Some inſtances of conſequence are known to us, and others no doubt have occurred, of which we have not heard---Thoſe only that are *near* or *very great* would come to our knowledge. In aid of the iron branch of manufactures, highly important to Pennſylvania, machinery has been lately invented for making many new articles by water. Mr. Oliver Evans's invention of the *elevator* and *hopperboy* is a great acquiſition to the farmer and miller, and there can be no doubt but it will apply to many purpoſes, beſides that for which it is now uſed. The new invented boiler, for the generation of ſteam, muſt be conſidered as an invaluable acquiſition to the friends of manufactures in America. This cheap and ſimple engine puts into our hands a mighty, yet manageable power, capable of a great variety of uſeful applications.

Emigration, it was thought, would give us an addition of hands, and this expectation has alſo been realized. When we conſider the ſituation and proſpects of our country, that new buildings are reducing rents, that the opening of coal mines is daily leſſening the price of fuel, that the reſtraints on trade are interfering with the ſale of our produce and raw materials, while new farms and returning induſtry are encreaſing the quantity of each, that *here* the European manufacturer may enjoy equal and perfect civil liberty, and that our new federal conſtitution enſures for ever the moſt uninterrupted liberty of conſcience, by *the rejection of religious teſts*; I ſay, when we conſider theſe circumſtances, we cannot doubt that the emigration we have witneſſed will continue and encreaſe.

While the preceding facts have extended *the means* and leſſened *the expences* of manufacturing in America, changes in regard to *raw materials*, very favorable to the plan, have taken place. Flax, for example, which was worth 10d. per pound, in 1787, is now at the moderate price of 5½d. to 7d. in our different markets. This great article of manufacture ſells at 9d. our money, per pound, in Ireland. Can any man then doubt the eſtabliſhment of *the linen branch* in the United States; Will an Iriſh manufacturer be able to give 9d. for his raw material, and ſend the goods to America under charges of 20 per cent. when we can obtain as good a raw material at 6½d. and ſave charges equal to *one fifth* of the value of the linen? As flax has fallen, ſo has the ſeed. A ſingle year has taken off near half its value. Oil mills will now be more fully and profitably employed. The reduction of the price of leather has given us an export trade in that article, and in ſhoes and harneſs; and the valuable branch of coach-making is ſenſibly aſſiſted thereby. The reduced price of barley, with other circumſtances, have reſtored to us the manufactory of malt, and have firmly eſtabliſhed thoſe wholeſome and important articles, ale, beer and porter. Butter has fallen ſo low that the manufacture of cheeſe has riſen to real conſequence. To this the reſtraint impoſed upon butter in foreign markets has contributed exceedingly. Thus the policy of Great-Britain, by giving the market of the Weſt-Indies excluſively to Iriſh butter, has loſt the ſale in our market for Engliſh cheeſe. The preſent price of hemp is more favorable to the manufacture of cordage and ſail cloth. That of Indigo aſſiſts the dyer, and every branch that has occaſion to employ him. The reduced price of ſteel has reſtored the manufacture of ſome articles

that were for a time taken from us, and has given us ſome new ones. The prices of roll'd iron and nail rods have relieved the iron-plate workers, and eſtabliſhed the nailmakers completely. The prices of tallow and coarſer fats have baniſhed foreign candles, and reſtored the manufactory of that article and ſoap. In theſe, and many other particulars, have the reduced prices of raw materials aided or eſtabliſhed the American manufactures.

Cotton was much ſpoken of in 1787, and it was conſidered as a great object to introduce it into extenſive cultivation in the ſouthern ſtates. Happily for America, the ſpirit and good ſenſe of the planters have led them early to take our hint. The gentlemen of the federal convention were ſtrongly impreſſed with the importance of this article, and we find they communicated their opinions ſo generally on their return, that we are well aſſured they have planted all the cotton ſeeds that could be procured. Some hundreds of acres, it is very certain, have been put in. Here, again, ſymptoms of alarm in our foreign manufacturing rivals, very flattering to our hopes from cotton and the cotton machines, appeared; for the ſeed of this valuable plant was actually bought up and burnt in one of the ſtates. The importance of this article to the planter, the merchant and manufacturer, will enſure it, we truſt, the cloſeſt attention of the former. Small difficulties, or a few unfavo-able ſymptoms, ought not to diſcourage us. We are to remember that it has once been raiſed in the open air in Pennſylvania, and that the ſouthern parts of Maryland and Delaware have produced it, without failing, for many ſucceſſive years. In the ſtrongeſt lands from Virginia to Georgia, it muſt therefore ſucceed. Particular attention ſhould be paid to its appearance in every ſtage, its ripening and its produce in various ſoils and different ſituations, eſpecially as they may be near or far removed from the ſea.

Beſides the reduction of labor, proviſions, rents, fuel and raw materials, and the introduction of cotton machines—other circumſtances have concurred to promote the ſcheme of manufactures. By the adoption of the federal conſtitution, the injudicious and unkind meaſure of laying duties on home manufactures has been done away, and a juſt and liberal policy has been adopted in its ſtead, whereby the produce of the agricultural ſtates will be exchanged for the goods of the manufacturing ſtates, free from impoſt. By this wiſe and brotherly proviſion, the American manufacturer may ſell his commodities to the American agriculturiſt throughout the union; and the planters and farmers may ſell their indigoes, rice, tobacco, hides, cotton, flax, flour, and other articles of raw materials and proviſions, to the American manufacturer; eſtabliſhing thereby *an honorable dependence of the United States upon one another*, and not upon foreign nations.

The American manufacturer, during the time of inconſiderate and unbounded adventure to this country, was often perplexed by injudicious importations of foreign goods, which, while they injured him, were attended with loſs to the importer. We need only mention malt liquors, cordage, loaf-ſugar, ſteel, ſhoes, cabinet-work, &c. This ſhort-lived trade is, however, at an end, and we ſhall hereafter ſee our own manufactures leſs ſubjected to injury by the wild ſpeculations of ignorant adventurers.

In the year 1787, a dangerous paſſion for European manufactures and luxuries had ſpread, like an epidemic diſtemper, through the United States—hoſtile at once to our happineſs and to the American manufacturer. Fortunately for us, we became ſenſible of our error. Aſhamed of our folly, and alarmed at the danger we were in, a ſerious change was generally reſolved on, and has really taken place, as beneficial to home manufactures as our former habits were injurious. Buckſkin breeches and gloves, home-made jeans and cottons, homeſpun ſtockings of thread, cotton and worſted, American porter, beer and cheeſe, and many other articles, have become faſhionable in dreſs and familiar in diet—and in general, a greater ſimplicity and frugality has been introduced into all our families.

The impoſt upon foreign goods having become general by the adoption of the federal conſtitution, thoſe ſtates which formerly laid no duties will now be induced, by the impoſition of that charge, to prefer American manufactures, and to encourage factories within themſelves.

Even the misfortunes and follies of our country have operated in favour of home manufactures. Deprived for a ſeaſon of a great part of that credit, which had unfortunately been given to us heretofore, our importations have decreaſed, whereby a demand has been produced in many inſtances, exceedingly favourable to our manufactures.

The benefits of this ſcheme have become evident to the landed gentlemen throughout the union. They now ſee clearly that it is their intereſt to purchaſe home-made articles at a given price, rather than imported, becauſe the foreign manufacturer calls not for their produce either for proviſions or raw materials, but that the American manufacturers muſt neceſſarily require both. A weaver in Philadelphia muſt work up our flax, wool, and cotton, and muſt conſume our beef, flour, rice and tobacco—the dyer requires our indigo, the brewer our hops and barley, and ſo of other branches.

The improvements making in our country have a favourable effect on this buſineſs. The Virginians, for example, are cutting a canal to communicate from their collieries to the uſual anchoring place of ſea veſſels, by which our ſupplies of coal will become more abundant and cheap. The improvement of Schuylkill, Lehigh and Delaware, and joining the Swetara and Tulpehocken by a canal, would pour into the market of Philadelphia immenſe quantities of proviſions and raw materials. The roads opening through ſeveral parts of this ſtate will give us more farms, and a greater abundance of iron, flax and hemp, and of beef and flour. A canal at South-Key, and another in the Delaware ſtate, would have a capital effect. Whatever makes our country plentiful and cheap will induce the European manufacturers to emigrate, and will enable them and our own citizens to live in comfort and increaſe in ſubſtance.

The total abolition of paper tenders by the general government, and many other excellent qualities of the federal conſtitution, baniſhing diſtruſt from the minds of foreigners, and inſpiring them with confidence in our country, will induce men of capital to come out, and eſtabliſh among us new branches of manufacture, eſpecially ſince they find an univerſal diſpoſition to encourage them prevailing among us.

There is one manufacture of infinite conſequence to Pennſylvania, which ought to be rendered immediately uſeful to the landed intereſt—the article of pot-aſh. This ſtate has large quantities of unimproved land, vacant and uſeleſs, which might, by the introduction of that ſimple and profitable buſineſs, be diſincumbered of their wood, and rendered immediately productive.

The importation of wool from foreign countries holds out to the manufacturer the means of carrying on his buſineſs to a greater extent, and with greater advantage. Nor is there any danger of its interfering with the profits of the farmer; for it is known, that there are but few countries in Europe which raiſe wool enough for their own conſumption and trade—and if the Spaniſh wool were imported, it would introduce factories of cloth, which would create a new demand for *our wool* to mix with the Spaniſh, and for proviſions, fuel, &c. for the workmen.

Beſides theſe encouragements to this plan, which were not in contemplation in 1787, and which now facilitate the practice or encreaſe the profit thereof, there are ſome conſequences favorable to our other intereſts, which did not then preſent themſelves. The coaſting trade, a branch of commerce of great importance, and out of the reach of foreign interference or reſtriction, will be greatly encreaſed. New-England, for example, ſends linens, ſtuff ſhoes, rum, cheeſe, candles, ſoap, &c. to various parts of the union. From ſome they take iron and flour, from others, hemp, tobacco, and naval ſtores, from others rice, indigo, and cotton. New-York does the ſame, and Pennſylvania likewiſe. Coal is carried from Virginia to every part of the United States, and returns are made in the veſſels that tranſport it. As our population and manufactures increaſe, this beneficial trade will be extended, and, if ſecured from foreigners, will form, with the fiſheries, our principal nurſeries for ſeamen.

Before the revolution the cheapneſs of land held out great encouragement to *farming* emigrants, but it was the unvaried policy of Great Britain to diſcourage manufacturers. By the attention we have ſome time paid to home manufactures, and which I truſt we ſhall ever pay to them, the door is opened wide, and the call is made in a loud and friendly voice, upon the whole body of European manufacturers, to come out and ſit down among us. The preſent circumſtances of this country, and the univerſal diſpoſition of the people of the United States, muſt ſtrongly perſuade and encourage them; and we can have no doubt, that very many of this new and valuable claſs of emigrants will every year repair to America, and make it their home.

The general diſcuſſion of this ſubject in 1787 and at many times ſince has awakened the attention of private people to its great importance. An idea of a very comfortable nature has gone forth among the farmers, that it is in the power of every man, by due attention to *domeſtic* manufacturing, to ſave the amount of all his taxes. Of the truth of this opinion there can be no doubt, when we remember how much may be ſaved by home made beer, cotton, linen and woolen articles, pot-aſh, ſoap, &c.

The demand for raw materials, in caſe this buſineſs ſucceeds, will enable the planter and farmer to vary his articles of produce exceedingly, which will prevent that reduction of prices, that muſt follow the cultivation of a ſmall number of articles. Were the citizens of South-Carolina to employ all their rich uplands in raiſing indigo, the quantity could never be ſold; but if they will make cotton, hemp, &c. beſides, they will have a market for the whole. So if the farmers in the middle ſtates confine themſelves to grain and cattle, they will be injured by the abundance of them, but if they will encreaſe their ſheep, and cultivate hops, flax, hemp, &c. they may ſell all their produce for better prices.

On a review of this ſubject, then, we find, that experience has *realized* in a great degree, what our wiſhes had led us to believe—that the expences of manufacturing are decreaſed—the means increaſed—the raw materials reduced in price—the paſſion for foreign goods converted into a well grounded preference for home manufactures, and that all circumſtances concur to prove the plan highly beneficial to the United States. Let us then, one and all, reſolve invariably to purſue the evident intereſts of our country, by uniformly and decidedly prefering every article, which can be made at home, to any rival article that is imported from abroad on the ſame terms—and where there is ſufficient reaſon to believe that any new manufacture will finally ſucceed, let ſuch of us, as can afford the expence, go beyond the price of the foreign commodity, as a premium for uſeful efforts, thereby convincing the world, that patriotiſm, ſo eſſentially neceſſary to the well being of republics, is not extinct in America.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

S A L E M, October 14.

Every nation, community, company, family and individual ought to attend to the general rule for regulating trade, viz. to purchaſe according to their wants and abilities. The reaſons are obvious; for if they purchaſe more than they want, it is a waſte of their money; and if more than they can pay for, they are in debt. The truth is, we had better patch the old coat than run in debt for a new one; and a man is more credible with a patch on his back, than with a writ.

In 1761, at a moderate computation, there was ſent from this continent to Britain, for the inſipid article of tea, 85,000l. ſterling in caſh; and how ſmall a part of the Britiſh trade that was, every one the leaſt acquainted with trade will eaſily ſee.

B O S T O N, October 16.

Extract of a letter from Cronſtadt Mole (Ruſſia) dated July 31, 1788, received by the brig Good Hope, which arrived here ſince our laſt, in a ſhort paſſage from Ruſſia.

"I find here nothing but war and preparations for war; the Swedes and Ruſſians are earneſtly engaged; there hath been one battle with their fleets, and another with their armies. The Ruſſians brought in here a ſhip of 60 guns with the Rear Admiral of the Swedes; and the Swedes have taken a 74 from them; the report is, that the Ruſſians have loſt four ſail of the line. I expect ſoon to hear of another engagement, for I fell in, two days ago, with ſeven ſhips of the Swedes, and the port where their fleet is, is not above thirty five leagues from this place, and it is ſaid their fleet is ſuperior to the Ruſſians. Yeſterday I paſſed through the Ruſſian fleet commanded by Admiral Greg, conſiſting of ſeventeen ſail of the line, and four frigates, they were not above ten leagues apart, and if the reſt of the Swedes come out, there muſt be a ſevere action. Which of the armies got the better, I am not able to inform you, but by what I can learn, both were willing to retire."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Portland, (C. B.) to his friend in this town, dated Oct. 9.

"A juridical matter has lately taken place, which I think deſerves the attention of our political fathers, not ſo much perhaps as it immediately reſpects the parties concerned in it, but as it may affect the liberty of the ſubject in like caſes. A French gentleman ſome time ſince died here, who, it is ſaid, gave his effects, by a nuncupative will, to a Mr. Peter Fabre, of this town; but this will and gift is diſputed by Mr. Davis, who, in behalf of a relation of the deceaſed, adminiſtred upon his eſtate, and, agreeably to a law of this commonwealth, had Mr. Fabre cited before the Judge of Probate, to be examined upon oath relative to the eſtate which he ſuſpected was concealed in Mr. Fabre's hands. Mr. Fabre refuſed to be ſo examined, alledging, that by the 12th article of the Bill of Rights, he was under no obligation to furniſh evidence againſt himſelf: Whereupon the Judge, agreeably to the direction of ſaid law, committed him to gaol, where he now is, in cloſe cuſtody, as it is ſaid there is no proviſion for liberty of the yard in ſuch caſes; and where it ſeems he muſt remain, until he conſents to anſwer upon oath the queſtions that may be put to extort the truth from his own mouth.

"It will doubtleſs be a matter of ſerious litigation, whether this law, in its operation, does not militate with the above article of the Conſtitution; and if ſo, whether the Judge ought not to have condemned it, as ſuch. I do not mean by this to reflect on his conduct; he is a gentleman of a juſt and humane diſpoſition—and however it may have hurt his feelings to commit a gentleman to the common gaol, he acted according to the dictates of his judgment, upon the law aforeſaid, which he conſidered as the rule of his conduct."

N E W P O R T, October 16.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benedict, of Lebanon, to the Reverend Preſident Stiles, of Yale College, giving an account of a remarkable change in the complexion of an Indian.

"This Indian is about 40 years of age, he calls himſelf by the name of Samuel Adams, and was born at Farmington, in the ſtate of Connecticut; he is tall and well made, his hair is long, coarſe, and of the pure Indian black, but grows out of a ſkin lilly white.---He tells me that he began to whiten about two years before I ſaw him, which was in July 1786----the white firſt appeared upon his breaſt and gradually ſpread from thence.---I carefully examined him and found him to be entirely white, excepting the prominent parts of his face, viz. his forehead, cheek bones, noſe, and about his chin, which were of the pure Indian colour, and I think darker than common for that nation; the colours in his face did not form a ſhade by running into each other, but were both of them entire to the very line of contact, and exhibited a very groteſque appearance.---His arms were white, but his hands were pied, and his fingers of the natural Indian colour; it was the ſame with his feet as with his hands, they were interſperſed with the natural tawn, his toes are black, but his legs and thighs are wholly white: what is worthy of obſervation is, that the white is perfectly natural and very fair for an Engliſhman. I compared him with 14 or 15 perſons that were at my houſe, of both ſexes, and he was viſibly the faireſt: he told me that he had enjoyed an uninterrupted health both before and ſince he began to whiten.---He appears pleaſed with his tranſmutation; but alas! he is ſtill Indian enough to diſregard his promiſe, and to intoxicate himſelf with ſpirits. By information of others, who have ſeen him ſince theſe obſervations were made, the remaining black ſtill continues to diſappear."

N E W - Y O R K, October 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Haven (member of the preſent General Aſſembly) to a gentleman in Hartford, dated the 16th inſtant.

"We have made a law preventing the importation of convicts from foreign countries---another to prevent negro traffic---one to organize Congreſs. The Aſſembly have agreed to adjourn to the 1ſt Thurſday in January, and meet in this place---Doctor Johnſon and Mr. Elſworth are ſenators."

ELIZABETH-TOWN, October 22.

A Comet for ſome days paſt has appeared in the North Eaſt. It riſes about three o'clock in the morning, and is viſible to the naked eye, which gives an excellent opportunity for obſervation, and an accurate obſerver may make diſcoveries of theſe ſurprizing ſtars, hitherto unknown.

P E T E R S B U R G, (Virginia) October 16.

Extract of a letter from a correſpondent in Britain, to his friend in this town, dated Auguſt 6, 1788.

"The increaſe of prices, upon laying new duties on goods, are in no country ſudden; but there can be no doubt, that in time they will riſe in their value, leaving a moderate profit to the merchant.

"It ſhews the wiſdom of the people of America, to retrench their expences, and encreaſe their own manufactures, in proportion as their taxes riſe; and was this ſpirit to encreaſe it would be for the ultimate good of all concerned in the trade—for they are in a wretched and diſtracted ſtate at preſent—and to the end of producing amendments, we ardently hope the new propoſed Conſtitution has paſſed your Convention."

A N N A P O L I S, Oct. 16.

The melancholy fate of Nicholas Dorſey, Eſquire of Elk Ridge, (who was killed, on Tueſday the 7th inſtant, by a fall from his horſe, on his return from Annapolis,) has impreſſed the public mind with ſtrong emotions of grief.—His patriot heart warmly intereſted him in public meaſures, and, although he thought with freedom, and acted with firmneſs, yet the purity of his motives ſecured him from the malevolence of party—He had many friends, but no enemies, and the hearts of his opponents have equally ſympathized on this unhappy occaſion—The vigour of manly age—health—prudent and induſtrious conduct; indeed every pleaſing circumſtance combined to attach this father, huſband and friend—to life—to a large and beloved family—to numerous relations and connexions, and the event is one of thoſe awful diſpenſations, that ſeem calculated to avert the eye of human enquiry, with a trembling uncertainty, from the inſcrutable ways of Divine Providence.

B A L T I M O R E, October 17.

Extract of a letter from the Reverend Mr. W. Stoy, a German Clergyman, at Lebanon, in Pennſylvania, to his Rev. Brother in this town, dated September 10, 1788.

"About four years ago, a girl of eleven years of age, who lived eight miles below Reading, was bit by a mad dog. She ſoon afterwards was ſeized with the hydrophobia, or madneſs, and died. I knew nothing of it, till a young man, who had attended her, came to this place, Lebanon, and told people of it, who cautioned him, and directed him to me. He told me the whole of the affair, I ſoon put him out of danger, which indeed threatened him. The poor child, and the condition in which ſhe died, afflicted me with ſorrow; ſince I might have ſaved her, if I had known it—About two years before, I ſaved ſeveral who were really mad, and among them a woman on the fourth day of the ſickneſs, and who was nigh gone; but is yet alive. Some people, at that time, endeavoured to perſuade me to make it public; for reaſons however I delayed it, till the above accident, with the girl below Reading, happened. After that, I publiſhed ſeveral advertiſements in our Philadelphia news papers, deſiring at the ſame time, the printers in the neighbouring ſtates to publiſh it alſo: But, it ſeems, this hath been neglected; becauſe I find in one of our news papers, of the 20th of May laſt paſt, that one Nicholas Goldſborough, of Talbot county, in the ſtate of Maryland, a wealthy man, died of that tremendous diſorder, hydrophobia, occaſioned by the bite of a mad dog. That man I certainly could have ſaved, if he had been brought to me in proper time, as well as thirteen others who were really mad, and hundreds more who were only bit, without ever failing. It is not above two months, that a New Englandman, raving mad, was brought to my door; he was immediately cured, and is now alive. A man may, with good ſpeed, be brought two hundred miles before it is too late; and if it ſhould happen to be too late to ſave his life, I can then ſtill ſettle all the ſymptoms ſo that they ceaſe in an inſtant, and the patient dieth compoſed, which certainly in this caſe is a great comfort. My ſecret ſpecific is known to no ſoul on this continent, and I deem all other cures inſufficient from experience.

"I have wrote this in Engliſh, in caſe you will condeſcend to give it to your printers for publication; they will give it a place gratis, for the good of the public."

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of the county of Burlington and ſtate of New-Jerſey, did, on or about the twelfth day of May laſt paſt, give their bond or obligation unto Parnell Gibbs, of the city of Philadelphia, cabinet-maker, for the ſum of about four hundred and ſixteen pounds, gold and ſilver money, conditioned for the payment of about two hundred and eight pounds, like money, on the 25th day of March next. But it appearing that, through a miſtake, the ſaid obligation was given to the ſaid Parnell Gibbs for eighty-ſeven pounds ten ſhillings more than was juſtly due unto him.

Theſe are therefore to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on the ſame, except with a deduction of the ſaid eighty-ſeven pounds ten ſhillings, which ſum we are determined not to pay, unleſs compelled by law, as the ſame is not due to the ſaid Parnell Gibbs. The remaining part of ſaid bond we are free to pay at any time when called for, as the whole of the money due to him on ſaid bond was lawfully tendered in about two weeks from the date of ſaid obligation.

JOHN HINCHMAN,
JOHN H. STOKES.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.

At a Town Meeting held at the State-house, on Saturday evening, 25th of October, 1788.

Colonel MILES in the Chair.

The Committee appointed from the several wards of this city reported the names of six suitable persons from whom the Representatives for this city in the Congress of the United States may be chosen, and were agreed to as follow, viz.

Thomas Fitzsimons, George Clymer, Henry Hill, Hilary Baker, William Bingham, and John M. Nesbit, Esquires.

The same Committee reported the names of six suitable persons from whom Electors may be appointed to represent this city, for the purpose of chusing a President and Vice-President of the United States, and were agreed to as follow, viz.

Walter Stewart, Thomas Mifflin, Philip Wager, James Wilson, Samuel Howell, sen. and Thomas M'Kean, Esquires.

The thanks of the meeting were given to the Chairman, and then adjourned. RICHARD FULLERTON, Secretary.

A London paper of the 18th of August has the following paragraphs :-----

It has been mentioned in some of the public prints, that the American legislation is at present but a mere experiment, and that it is entirely deficient in point of constitution; but a correspondent, who is not long returned from that extensive continent, informs us, that when the federal government shall be adopted by all the states, which in all probability has taken place before now, such abilities have been shewn in the formation of it, so plain is its system, and such a knowledge of ancient and modern legislation pervades the whole of it, that it bids fair to be a government which will probably remain very long unshaken.

The principal leading feature in the new federal government lately adopted by the United States of America is, to enlarge the powers of Congress, and to make that body considerably more efficient than it hitherto has been. For, as the same correspondent observes, the authorities essential to the care of the common defence are these :---To raise armies---to build and equip fleets---to prescribe rules for the government of both---to direct their operations---to provide for their support: those powers ought to exist without limitation; because it is impossible to foresee or to refine the extent, variety, and the means which may be necessary to satisfy them. The circumstances that endanger the safety of a nation are infinite---and for this reason no costitutional shackles can wisely be imposed upon the power to which the care of it is committed. This power ought to be co-extensive with all the possible combinations of such circumstances, and ought to be under the direction of the same councils which are appointed to preside over the common defence.

We learn that Dr. Franklin, a few days ago, presented the honorable Vice-President Redick with fifty pounds, as a donation to the Academy lately erected in Washington, by act of General Assembly.

The many evil consequences, says a correspondent, attending the numbers retailing spirituous liquors in small quantities in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, are severely felt by the community at large, and call loudly for redress. He says, the citizens in general wish the worthy magistrates at the ensuing courts may not add to, but diminish the present number, and pay all proper attention to the many houses supposed to retail spirituous liquors without licences.

Wednesday night last, about 8 o'clock, a most daring robbery was committed in Third-street, just below Lombard-street, by two fellows, who, seizing an inhabitant within sight of his own house, and putting a pistol to his head, demanded his money, threatening destruction if he made a noise; and he was thus obliged to deliver what cash he had about him; but the villains desiring him to go with them to a dark and lonesome place, he thought proper to resist, and accordingly forced himself away, when one of them fired a pistol at him, which, however, fortunately missed, and the neighbourhood being then alarmed, the robbers made off. Several people were in sight at the time, but were ignorant of the affair until the pistol went off. The same fellows had but a few minutes before stopped a gentleman near the same spot, but a girl coming out of an adjacent house with a lighted candle, they left him.

Two men are taken up on suspicion of having committed the above robbery.

Thursday afternoon a young gentleman returning to town thro' Turner's Lane, was attacked by two fellows, who demanded his money; but representing he was but a youth, and seldom carried money, the villains ordered him to strip off his coat and jacket, intimating at the same time a design of also taking his horse; but, watching an opportunity, he suddenly sprang from them and galloped away, without any other damage than the loss of his coat.

By yesterday's post from New-York, we have the following intelligence.

LONDON, September 2.

Change in the FRENCH MINISTRY.

On Sunday last, at 12 o'clock, the Archbishop of Sens, prime minister of France, was dismissed from his employments, in consequence of the disorders occasioned by his edicts of the 16th and 18th ult. His dismission was followed by that of the whole party who have advised the king to contend with his parliaments. On Monday evening M. Necker was nominated minister and director-general of the finances; his appointment was received in Paris with an universal joy. This intelligence comes by a courier extraordinary, arrived yesterday from Paris to the French ambassador.

Engagement by land between the Swedes and Russians.

The foreign information of this paper is always confirmed by succeeding events, and is now well authenticated, that a very bloody engagement has happened between the Swedes and Russians, on the borders of Finland. Every thing that could animate the troops on both sides assisted. Both the king of Sweden and the Grand Duke of Russia headed their respective forces.

In the onset the Russians had considerably the advantage, and attacked the left wing of the Swedish force with great bravery and effect---taking from them the whole of their artillery, with 500 prisoners. The king at the head of a few regiments instantly flew to their relief, and the soldiers, animated by the presence and example of their sovereign, rallied and charged afresh with the greatest fury and conduct, and put to flight the whole of the Russian army. The Count Muschim Pousbin and 4000 prisoners, with the whole artillery, fell into the hands of the Swedes.

The Grand Duke retreated with the scattered remains of his army into the fortress of Wyburg, which was immediately invested by the king of Sweden.

The capture of Wyburg is of the last importance to Russia, for should it fall, Petersburg must be open to every danger and attack, and in all probability will surrender. The plunder of this place would pay the expences of the whole war.

The above news is confirmed to us through various channels, and leaves but little room to doubt. It comes from three different quarters.

The report of a second engagement by sea between these powers, as it now comes to us, leaves little room to doubt its veracity. Letters from Pillau and Koningsberg speak of it as certain. The loss of the Russians is two ships of the line, which, it is said, are arrived at Stockholm. The fight took place between Helsingfors and Revel.

The town of Frederickshamn, in Russian Finland, is invested by sea and land, and has been cannonaded with great success. The Swedish armed galleys do great execution.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

PLAN *of a* Fœderal University.

"YOUR government cannot be executed. It is too extensive for a republic. It is contrary to the habits of the people," say the enemies of the constitution of the United States. However opposite to the opinions and wishes of a majority of the citizens of the United States these declarations and predictions may be, they will certainly come to pass, unless the people are prepared for our new form of government by an education adapted to the new and peculiar situation of our country.---To effect this great and necessary work, let one of the first acts of the new Congress be, to establish within the district to be allotted for them a FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, into which the youth of the United States shall be received after they have finished their studies, and taken their degrees in the colleges of their respective states. In this University let those branches of literature only be taught, which are calculated to prepare our youth for civil and public life. These branches should be taught by means of lectures, and the following arts and sciences should be the subjects of them.

1. The principles and forms of government, applied in a particular manner to the explanation of every part of the constitution and laws of the United States, together with the laws of nature and nations, which last should include every thing that relates to peace, war, treaties, ambassadors, and the like.

2. History both ancient and modern, and chronology.

3. Agriculture in all its numerous and extensive branches.

4. The principles and practice of manufactures.

5. The history, principles, objects and channels of commerce.

6. Those parts of mathematicks which are necessary to the division of property, to finance, and to the principles and practice of war, for there is too much reason to fear that war will continue, for some time to come, to be the unchristian mode of deciding disputes between christian nations.

7. Those parts of natural philosophy and chemistry, which admit of an application to agriculture, manufactures, commerce and war.

8. Natural history, which includes the history of animals, vegetables and fossils. To render instruction in these branches of science easy, it will be necessary to establish a museum, as also a garden, in which not only all the shrubs, &c. but all the forest trees of the United States should be cultivated. The great Linnæus of Upsal enlarged the commerce of Sweden, by his discoveries in natural history. He once saved the Swedish navy by finding out the time in which a worm laid its eggs, and recommending the immersion of the timber, of which the ships were built, at that season wholly under water. So great were the services this illustrious naturalist rendered his country by the application of his knowledge to agriculture, manufactures and commerce, that the present king of Sweden pronounced an eulogium upon him from his throne, soon after his death.

9. Philology, which should include, besides rhetorick and criticism, lectures upon the construction and pronunciation of the English language. Instruction in this branch of literature will become the more necessary in America, as our intercourse must soon cease with the bar, the stage and the pulpits of Great-Britain, from whence we received our knowlege of the pronunciation of the English language. Even modern English books should cease to be the models of stile in the United States. The present is the age of simplicity in writing in America. The turgid stile of Johnson---the purple glare of Gibbon, and even the studied and thick set metaphors of Junius, are all equally unnatural, and should not be admitted into our country. The cultivation and perfection of our language becomes a matter of consequence when viewed in another light. It will probably be spoken by more people in the course of two or three centuries, than ever spoke any one language at one time since the creation of the world. When we consider the influence which the prevalence of only *two* languages, viz. the English and the Spanish, in the extensive regions of North and South-America, will have upon manners, commerce, knowledge and civilization, scenes of human happiness and glory open before us, which elude from their magnitude the utmost grasp of the human understanding.

10. The German and French languages should be taught in this University. The many excellent books which are written in both these languages upon all subjects, more especially upon those which relate to the advancement of national improvements of all kinds, will render a knowledge of them an essential part of the education of a legislator of the United States.

11. All those athletic and manly exercises should likewise be taught in the University, which are calculated to impart health, strength, and elegance to the human body.

To render the instruction of our youth as easy and extensive as possible in several of the above mentioned branches of literature, let four young men of good education and active minds be sent abroad at the public expence, to collect and transmit to the professors of the said branches all the improvements that are daily made in Europe, in agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and in the arts of war and practical government. This measure is rendered the more necessary from the distance of the United States from Europe, by which means the rays of knowledge strike the United States so partially, that they can be brought to a useful focus, only by employing suitable persons to collect and transmit them to our country. It is in this mannar that the northern nations of Europe have imported so much knowledge from their southern neighbours, that the history of the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, revenues and military arts of *one* of these nations will soon be alike applicable to all of them.

Besides sending four young men abroad to collect and transmit knowledge for the benefit of our country, *two* young men of suitable capacities should be employed at the public expence in exploring the vegetable, mineral and animal productions of our country, in procuring histories and samples of each of them, and in transmitting them to the professor of natural history. It is in consequence of the discoveries made by young gentlemen employed for these purposes, that Sweden, Denmark and Russia have extended their manufactures and commerce, so as to rival in both the oldest nations in Europe.

Let the Congress allow a liberal salary to the Principal of this university. Let it be his business to govern the students, and to inspire them by his conversation, and by occasional public discourses, with fœderal and patriotic sentiments. Let this Principal be a man of extensive education, liberal manners and dignified deportment.

Let the Professors of each of the branches that have been mentioned, have a moderate salary of £150 or £200 a year, and let them depend upon the number of their pupils to supply the deficiency of their maintenance from their salaries. Let each pupil pay for each course of lectures two or three guineas.

Let the degrees conferred in this university receive a new name, that shall designate the design of an education for civil and public life.

In thirty years after this university is established, let an act of Congress be passed to prevent any person being chosen or appointed into power or office, who has not taken a degree in the fœderal university. We require certain qualifications in lawyers, physicians and clergymen, before we commit our property, our lives or our souls to their care. We even refuse to commit the charge of a ship to a pilot, who cannot produce a certificate of his education and knowledge in his business. Why then should we commit our country, which includes liberty, property, life, wives and children, to men who cannot produce vouchers of their qualifications for the important trust? We are restrained from injuring ourselves by employing quacks in law; why should we not be restrained in like manner, by law, from employing quacks in government?

Should this plan of a fœderal university or one like it be adopted, then will begin the golden age of the United States. While the business of education in Europe consists in lectures upon the ruins of Palmyra and the antiquities of Herculaneum, or in disputes about Hebrew points, Greek particles, or the accent and quantity of the Roman language, the youth of America will be employed in acquiring those branches of knowledge which increase the conveniencies of life, lessen human misery, improve our country, promote population, exalt the human understanding, and establish domestic, social and political happiness.

Let it not be said, "that this is not the *time* for such a literary and political establishment. Let us first restore public credit, by funding or paying our debts, let us regulate our militia, let us build a navy, and let us protect and extend our commerce. After this, we shall have leisure and money to establish a University for the purposes that have been mentioned." This is false reasoning. We shall never restore public credit, regulate our militia, build a navy, or revive our commerce, until we remove the ignorance and prejudices, and change the habits of our citizens, and this can never be done 'till we inspire them with fœderal principles, which can only be effected by our young men meeting and spending two or three years together in a national University, and afterwards disseminating their knowledge and principles thro' every county, township and village of the United States. 'Till this is done---Senators and Representatives of the United States, you will undertake to make bricks without straw. Your supposed union in Congress will be a rope of sand. The inhabitants of Massachusetts began the business of government by establishing the university of Cambridge, and the wisest Kings in Europe have always found their literary institutions the surest means of establishing their power, as well as of promoting the prosperity of their people.

These hints for establishing the constitution and happiness of the United States upon a permanent foundation, are submitted to the friends of the fœderal government in each of the states, by a private CITIZEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

CHARLES CIST,

In RACE-STREET,

A *German* GRAMMAR:

CONTAINING

The Theory of the Language through all the Parts of Speech.

By *JOHN JAMES BACHMAIR*, M. A.

To which are prefixed RULES for *Pronunciation* and *Spelling*.

WET NURSE.

A WOMAN of undoubted character wants a place as a wet nurse. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

Deep Run, Bucks County, October 23, 1788.

The SUBSCRIBER purposes to open

A GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

About the first of January next, for teaching the

LATIN *and* GREEK LANGUAGES.

THOSE who shall think proper to commit their children to his tuition, may expect suitable care to be taken of them.

JAMES GRIER.

Just imported in the Grange, Capt. Roberts, from Liverpool, and the last ships from London, &c. and now opening for Sale, by

JOHN SHIELDS,

The sixth door below Chesnut in Second-street, Philadelphia,

A large and general assortment of Goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

THREE-QUARTERS, seven-eighths, four-quarters and nine-eighths sheeting linens,
3-4ths and 7-8ths ticklings and bed bunts,
3-4ths, 7-8ths, 4-4ths and 5-4ths cotton and linen checks,
7-8ths and 4-4ths cotton toilinets,
1-2 ell silk shags and velvets,
1-2 yard and 1-2 ell velvets and velverets,
1-2 yard and 1-2 ell fancy and other cords,
1-2 ell Siberian honey comb, and ribbed de leuris,
1-2 yard and 1-2 ell olive, blue and black velvets,
1-2 ell bottle green, olive, black and blue, twilled and Genoa velvets,
A compleat assortment of florentines, moncriefs and sattinets,
A variety of velvet and other vest shapes,
Shoe bindings, black and white galloons,
Stay cords, braids and white three-cord silk,
Sewing silk, threads, tapes,
Bobins and magpye galloons,
Cottons and callicoes of a variety of colours, with and without borders,
3-4ths, 7-8ths and yard wide handkerchiefs, white field and handsome borders,
A large and compleat assortment of check, cotton, printed and silk handkerchiefs,
Sattinets, stockinets, royal ribs, queens, kings and Prussia cords,
3-4ths, 7-8ths and yard wide Irish linens,
Mens and womens worsted hosiery of all kinds,
Socks, patent ribbed, plain, Scots knit and gauze stockings.

With a *general assortment* of other *goods* as usual.

*** An *Apprentice* of reputable connexions will be taken.

Philadelphia, October 17, 1788. 4 w

A ROBBERY.

WAS stolen out of the house of Robert Wilson, of Salem, New-Jersey, in the night of 11th day of this month, October, 1788, a large Silver Tankard, marked S. W. on the bottom; two table Silver Spoons, marked R. W. I. on the shank; and six Silver Tea-spoons, marked H. S. on the shank. All Silver-smiths are hereby desired to stop the above articles if offered to them for sale, and secure the person that he or they may be brought to justice, for which they shall be thankfully rewarded, by ROBERT WILSON.

Borough of Bristol, October 11, 1788.

To whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it has been too customary in selling of spiritous liquors by small measure in the Fairs held in this Borough, which being contrary to the laws of the state, as well as destructive to the morals of the people; Therefore, in future all persons are positively forbid vending or any other way disposing of spiritous liquors of any kind by small measure at said Fairs---Tippling-houses in the said Borough are likewise forbid. Every person transgressing the above must consider themselves subject to those penalties the law inflicts.

By order of the Burgesses and Common Council of said Borough,

PETER M. DU COINE, Clerk.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Norriton, Montgomery county, on the 7th instant, two COWS, viz. one red, 10 or 11 years old; the other brown. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold within six weeks.

October 20, 1788. ¶ HENRY PAWLING, junr.

Just imported from England, and to be sold, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of yard wide and 7-eights Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, white and brown Ruſſia ditto, brown and white Raven's duck, Iriſh and Dutch dowlaſſes, Scotch ſhirtings, a linen of a ſtrong fabrick, oznabrigs, ticklenburgs, cotton ſtripes, white and brown buckrams, brown ſileſias, Scotch threads, coloured ditto, beſt Baladine ſewing ſilks, ſcarf twiſt, worſted, cord and hair ditto for cloaks, mohair buttons, metal ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, India bandano handkerchiefs, cotton red and blue printed ditto, bobbins, tapes, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, Joan's ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinetts, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, calimancoes, crepes, printed cottons and calicoes, muſlins, fans, fine white flannels, red ditto, corduroys, jeans and fuſtians, ribbons, lawns, cambricks and long lawns, ſpades and ſhovels, frying pans, braſs kettles, flat irons, powder and ſhot, bar lead, red lead, ſtirrups, bridle bitts, ſadlers web, blue pluſh, ſilk velvets, mens beaver pelt gloves, womens mitts and gloves, ſhort pipes, beſt bohea tea.

He has alſo for ſale a quantity of good HAY, well cured, in a barn near this city. ¶

William and John Sitgreaves,

Have juſt imported, and are now opening for ſale, at their Store, in Front-ſtreet, the third door below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A Large and General VARIETY of

Seaſonable Dry Goods.

RED and yellow flannels, fine and common white ditto, baizes and ſwanſkins, plains and halfthicks, fearnoughts and bearſkins, Kendal cottons, coatings and duffils, fine and low priced broadcloths, light coloured cloak cloth, emboſſed ſerges, dark ground ſtriped linceys, ſtriped and roſe blankets, green and mottled rugs, Milton coverlids, cotton counterpanes, plain and printed velvets, corduroys and honeycombs, Royal ribs and Elliot cords, ſattinets and thickſets, worſted and hair pluſh, cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, taborets and moreens, durants and jeans, cambletts and calimancoes, ſhalloons and rattinets, corded wildbores, ſilk and worſted crapes, beſt black worſted ſattinets, florentines and laſtings, cotton furniture check, beſt ſtriped ditto, Turkey ſtripes for ſaddles, drawboys and Marſeilles, calicoes, cottons and chintz, printed linen pocket handkerchiefs, red and blue cotton romals, ſilk and cotton bandanoes, beſt ſilk ditto, black and coloured Barcelonas, modes, peelongs and ſattins, mantuas and luteſtrings, ſarſnets and perſians, ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt, beſt Flanders ticks, bedbunts and ſtriped ticking, Ruſſia drilling and ravens duck, brown and white Ruſſia ſheeting, Scotch and Iriſh ditto, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens, Scotch ſhirtings, diaper and towelling, German dowlas, brown ſileſias, beſt Scotch oznabrigs, twilled bagging, white and brown buckrams, thread lace and edgings, whited long lawns, mens and womens yarn hoſe, ſilk, cotton and worſted ditto, boys and girls ditto, womens worſted mitts, mens yarn ditto, mens and womens leather gloves, cambricks and clear lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, jaconet and book muſlins, fine book muſlin handkerchiefs, Cyprus, net and crape gauze, Mancheſter gown patterns, millinets and catguts, black hair ribband, buttons, threads and tapes, cutlery and ſmall hardware.

A L S O,

Writing paper, London and Briſtol pewter, beſt Crowley ſteel, window glaſs, nails, tin plates, lead, ſhot, F and FF powder, guns, womens ſtuff ſhoes, felt hats, frying pans, ſad irons, fine iron wire for card and ſieve makers, coarſe ditto for tinmen.

An APPRENTICE wanted---Enquire as above.

Montgomery county, Cheltenham, 10th mo. 11, 1788.

Stop Thief.

LAST night the houſe of the ſubſcriber was broke open, and the following articles ſtolen therefrom, viz. one dark double millad drab great coat, about half worn, one light coloured broad cloth coat, four pair worſted ſtockings, two ſilk handkerchiefs, one pair of new calf-ſkin ſhoes, one pair of boots; together with a red Morocco pocket-book with a ſilver claſp, containing ſeveral papers of value, amongſt which was a promiſſory note, drawn by Andrew Epple, for 154 dollars, dated September 30, 1788, and payable in 45 days, to Allibone and Paul, or order.

Whoever ſecures ſaid robbers, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the goods reſtored, ſhall receive Eight Dollars reward, or in proportion for any part of them.

§ JOHN SHOEMAKER.

N. B. The perſon ſuſpected (to have committed the above robbery) is a wheelbarrow-man, as he left an old wool hat, a blue and drab coloured jacket, a pair of trowſers with one leg made of ſtriped ticking, the other of brown linen, and a new brown linen frock.

Cheſter county, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at Mary Withy's tavern, in the borough of Cheſter, on Thurſday, the 23d day of this inſtant, at one o'clock P. M. a meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Cheſter townſhip; bounded by lands of David Ogden, lands late of the Widow Robinſon, and fronting on the river Delaware and Cheſter creek, &c. containing 48½ acres, more or leſs: Said land is of an excellent quality, and neatly all of it good meadow ground. Taken in execution as the eſtate of James Mather, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſtre, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 31ſt of October inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing 96 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Philip Beery, Henry Charleton, and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Dewalt Sampſel, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Doe-run Tavern, in the townſhip of Weſt-Marlborough, on Saturday, the 1ſt day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three very valuable tracts or parcels of land, containing in the whole 493 acres, with allowance, &c. on which are erected ſundry valuable buildings, amongſt which are a griſt and ſaw mills. The above land is ſituate on the waters of Doe-run, in the townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by lands late of William Hamilton, William Webb, Ezekiel Harlen, Thomas Nixon, and others. Said land is moſtly very fertile, and has a great proportion of meadow. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Nathaniel Ring and Elizabeth his wife, both deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 7th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Darby, containing 144¾ acres and 17 perches, with allowance, &c. bounded by lands now or late of John Brannon, John Sellers and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Garret, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 8th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, containing 146¼ acres; bounded by lands of William Bane, David Davis, John Brown and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Thomas Ruſſel and Margarate his wife, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 10th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, containing 110 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Jeſſe Taylor, James Milleſon and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate of Nathaniel Jefferſon, and to be ſold by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

For SALE, or to be LET,

On Improving LEASES *for a term of Years,*

A body of choice *Lands*

ON Shohocking creek, Northampton county, in the forks of the new roads to the New-York line and Tioga, three and a half miles from the upper forks of Delaware, three miles north of Mount Ararat, and one hundred and forty miles from Philadelphia. The quality of theſe lands is very good; there are ſeveral lakes of half a mile in length within the tracts, abounding with fiſh, and affording fine mill ſtreams. There are now building thereon, ten houſes, which will be let or ſold with a quantity of land ſufficient for a farm; one of them will be let for a public houſe, being in the fork of the roads, and it is expected from its being a great thoroughfare, that it will be a good ſituation for a ſtore, ſaw-mill, griſt mill, a blackſmith and other tradeſmen, who can have lots of any ſize. The ſettlers will have a free grant of lots for places of worſhip and ſchool-houſes. There is at this time a good raft navigation from Dickaſon's ſaw mill, fifteen miles up the Mohawk branch of Delaware above the forks, and the river is known to be capable of great improvement. There are many ſettlements now made, and making to the northward and weſtward of theſe lands, within ten or twelve miles, both in Pennſylvania and New-York. *James Duffield* or *John Packer*, Carpenters, who will be on the premiſes till near the winter, can ſhew the draughts of the land. Enquire of *Moore Furman*, Eſq; Trenton, *Charles Coxe*, Eſq; Kingwood, New-Jerſey, or in Philadelphia of TENCH COXE, and

Phila. Oct. 8, 1788. NALBRO' FRAZIER.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD Plantation, containing 150 odd acres, ſituated in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, within 10 miles of Philadelphia; there are on the premiſes two good ſtone Houſes and Kitchens, with Cellars under them, two good log Barns, Stables, Cowhouſes, and ſprings of good water near each door, with a houſe over each ſpring, two young bearing orchards, about 30 acres of good watered meadow, and plenty of water for the ſame, with a ſufficient quantity of timber for ſaid plantation, and water in moſt of the fields, being pleaſantly ſituated, lying on the new road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, near Darby creek, in a good neighbourhood, being a very ſuitable place for a gentleman's country ſeat, as the land lies high and healthy, having ſundry ſprings of good water on ſaid premiſes, alſo a large run of water goes through the ſaid plantation, with a mill ſeat thereon.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid plantation, may have peaceable poſſeſſion by the firſt day of April next, with an undiſputable title. Where credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money if required. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on ſaid plantation. † LAWRENCE HOWARD.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

CHARLES CIST, *Printer,*

At his PRINTING-OFFICE, in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets; --*Price two ſhillings and ſix-pence, bound.*

A regular ENGLISH SYNTAX,

Wherein is exhibited the whole variety of Engliſh conſtructions, properly exemplified; to which is added, the elegant manner of arranging words and members of ſentences: The whole reduced to practice, for the uſe of private gentlemen and ladies, as well as of our moſt eminent Schools.

BY JAMES BUCHANAN.

The fourth AMERICAN EDITION.

At the aboveſaid office, Deeds and all ſorts of Blanks are neatly printed on paper or parchment, in an elegant Script Type, and all other kind of Printing work done with accuracy and diſpatch, at reaſonable rates.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 215 acres of land and 24 acres of bank meadow, likewiſe 7 acres of ſwamp meadow, and much more may be made, with a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and ſeveral out-houſes, a barn and ſtables, a large orchard. The land is equal to any in the county for wheat, Indian corn or graſs; 180 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber, with a run of water all along one ſide of ſaid plantation, lying in the townſhip of Manington, Salem county, Weſt-Jerſey.

Alſo another Plantation, lying in Upper Penn's-Neck, containing 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good dwelling-houſe, five acres of bank meadow and a good orchard; about 70 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber; lying in the aforeſaid county, and to be ſold by DANIEL BELDERBECK.

Auguſt 20, 1788 3 m

N. B. The ſubſcriber has three negroes to diſpoſe of, they are young, not exceeding 21 years.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Muſtard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for ſale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at ſaid Store, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets. And alſo continues to give the higheſt price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1788. c 3 m

On Wedneſday, the 29th inſtant, at Twelve o'clock, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, will be ſold at public ſale,

For FUNDED CERTIFICATES of the ſtate of Pennſylvania,

The following Eſtates, viz.

A LOT, Stores and Wharff in the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between High-ſtreet and Mulberry-ſtreet, extending to the river Delaware, 21 feet in breadth on Water-ſtreet, ſubject to a ground-rent of Nine Pounds Ten Sillings per annum, now in the tenure of Joſeph Mercier.

A two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware, the ſame being 24 feet in front on Saſſafras-ſtreet, and 51 feet in depth, with the privilege of a three feet alley, and alſo of a four feet alley, now in the tenure of George Goſner.

A two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, between Vine and Saſſafras-ſtreets, the ſame being in breadth on Fourth-ſtreet 16 feet, and in depth weſtward to the middle of Brown-ſtreet 200 feet, with the privilege of a three feet alley, now in the tenure of James Wilſon.

A two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware, the ſame being in breadth on Walnut-ſtreet 20 feet, and in depth 51 feet 9 inches, being the north-weſt corner of Zachary's Court, ſubject to a groundrent of 40s. per annum, now in the tenure of James Wilkins.

A two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware, the ſame being in breadth on Walnut-ſtreet 14 feet 6 inches, and in depth 50 feet, with the privilege of a three feet alley on the weſt ſide thereof, ſubject to a groundrent of 30s. per annum.

A Lot of Ground, ſituate in the city of Philadelphia, on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, containing in front on Walnut-ſtreet 23 feet, and in depth on Fifth-ſtreet 70 feet, with a one ſtory frame Houſe on the corner, under which is a large cellar lately walled, and on the north end of the lot are three ſmall tenements fronting Fifth-ſtreet.

Four Lots of Ground, adjoining the laſt deſcribed, being each of them 19 feet front on Fifth-ſtreet, and 51 feet deep; theſe four lots have on them two or three ſmall frame tenements.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing 107 acres, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county; this land is of a good quality, and has a large proportion of woodland, now in the tenure of Peacock Major.

A moiety of 100 acres of Land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, adjoining lands of James Morris and John Roberts. Oct. 9, 1788.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE, BY

William Adcock,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets,

A Quantity of Bleached Linens,

The Manufacture of this Country.

A large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, as uſual.

Alſo ſundry LOTS on Lombard-ſtreet, beginning at Eleventh-ſtreet, to be Let on Ground-rent.

Juſt imported from the Manufactory, and for Sale by

EPHRIAM CLARK,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe,

JAPANNED clock faces; ſlit pinions and forged work; bench vizes, large and ſmall; engravers; catgut; clock and watch broaches; clock and watch plyers, flat and round noſes; clock and watch hands; large and ſmall turn benches; emery; rotten-ſtone; crocus; pumiſtone; black wax; bruſhes; clock and watch main ſprings; ground and unground glaſſes; chains; keys and ſeals. A large and general aſſortment of clock and watch files, and a number of other things too tedious to mention. Clocks and watches carefully repaired.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public in general, that he has at preſent a large quantity and aſſortment of grafted fruit trees, from 3 to 5 years old, now fit for ſale, which he will ſell for ſix-pence a piece ready money at the nurſery, and truſt a conſiderable time for an advanced price. He likewiſe informs the public, that he has in years paſt endeavoured to raiſe only ſuch kinds as may be beneficial to the buyer, and having large bearing orchards, has omitted raiſing ſuch kinds, as he by experience finds to be long before they bear, or incident to any fault whatever, therefore he doubts not (from the reduced prices and extraordinary growth and quality of his trees) but he will be able to give general ſatisfaction to thoſe, who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom.

† RUDOLPH HAINS.

N. B. The time of planting is from the middle of October, while the weather permits, and from the middle of March, until the leaves are out.

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his OFFICE, the north ſide of *Market-ſtreet*, three doors above *Second-ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court-houſe*,---Continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of *Paper Money*, *Certificates* and *Public Securities*, of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable *Commiſſions*.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard,

Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.